The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,187.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
including postage	„ 72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28	0
including postage	„ 38	0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16	0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

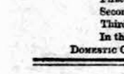
First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	„ 2	8
Third Ditto	„ 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "India," 1,050 tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. Baxter, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 30th March, at noon.

Leave Bombay	30	Leave Galle	April. 9
„ Carwar	31	„ Negapatam	9
	April	„ Madras	12
„ Mangalore	1	„ Coconada	14
„ Cannanore	2	„ Vizagapatam	15
„ Calicut	2	„ Bimlipatam	15
„ Beypore	3	„ Gopalpore	16
„ Cochin	4	„ False Point	17
„ Tuticorin	4	Arrive Calcutta	18
„ Colombo	5		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neighberric district, Bangalore and Madras, who can stand at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.			Down.		
	Apl.			Apl.	May.
Leave Bombay	6	& 19	Leave Bussorah	23	& 7
„ Kurrachee	9	23	„ Fao	24	9
„ Gwadur	10	24	„ Bushire	25	9
„ Muscat	13	27	„ Linga	27	11
„ Bunder Abbas	15	29	„ Bunder Abbas	29	13
„ Linga	16	30		May.	
	May.		„ Muscat	1	15
„ Bushire	19	3	„ Gwadur	3	17
„ Fao	20	4	„ Kurrachee	5	19
Arrive Bussorah	21	5	Arrive Bombay	8	22

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The steam-ship "Euphrates," 650 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on Monday, the 29th March, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE Steamer "Sir Bartle Frere," Captain A. Thompson, 1,600 tons, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports. For freight and passage apply to

D. S. FRAMJEE, D. BYRAMJEE, } Liquidators.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

No. 4 Forbes Street, 24th March 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Weathersfield," from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats alongside immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Richardson will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the ship "Weathersfield."

22nd March 1869.

NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50, with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING and OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action Drawing and Dining Room Clocks, with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches, which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Price Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul, (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French and German Jewellery.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Musical Boxes carefully repaired.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of lever action 8-day Clocks. Price Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ROSSELET and Co, Established 1808.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.

6, Meadow Street,

Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agents in India for Pateck, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watch of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance.

ROSSELET & Co.

MANILA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

	Per thousand.	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
No. 1 Cigars	per thousand.	90 0	100 0
No. 2 Cheroots and Cigars	„	45 0	50 0
No. 3 Cigars	„	40 0	45 0

Claro, light and delicately flavoured.

Oscuro, rich, aromatic, and full flavoured.

Of the same brand which has been repeatedly pronounced by competent Connoisseurs to be

THE FINEST IMPORTED.

Fresh supplies on Sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CIGAR CASES.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
CALF TELESCOPE, for Nos. 2 and 3 Manillas	2 8	2 12
Do. Do. Do.	2 12	3 0
CALF TELESCOPE, for No. 1 Manillas	3 8	4 0
CALF TELESCOPE, for Nos. 2 and 3 Trichinopoly	4 8	5 0
CALF TELESCOPE, for No. 1 Trichinopoly	4 8	5 0
MOROCCO, Book shaped, lined with watered silk on strong well hinged electro-gilt frames with spring fastening for Nos. 2 and 3 Manillas	4 8	5 0
MOROCCO, Book shaped, as last, for No. 1 Manillas	5 8	6 0
MOROCCO, lined with polished cedar Wood, with divisions, flap, enchased gilt double action lock on side, and strong leather handle, filled with one hundred of the choicest No. 2 Manilla Cigars or Cheroots (a handsome present for a gentleman)	27 0	30 0
OPOSSUM SKIN, Finest Golden, for No. 1 and No. 2 Manillas, with plain or Engraved hinged electro-gilt frames and spring fastening from	3 8 to	20 0
RUSSIA, Telescope, for No. 2 Manillas	3 8	4 0
RUSSIA, as Morocco pocket above, filled with one hundred No. 2 Manillas	27 0	30 0
SEALSKIN, as Opossum Skin from	18 0 to	20 0
SILVER, Solid Massive, richly engraved, with space for inscription from	45 0 to	100 0
TORTOISESHELL, mounted with Silver from	18 0 to	30 0

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF all the above descriptions just received by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Magdala," 2,200 tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on Wednesday, the 24th March.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

3 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
2 „ Under Vests.	1 Mantl.
2 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes' Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STARTING WITHIN A FEW DAYS DIRECT TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT THE CAPE.

THE magnificent and commodious S. S. "American," having nearly completed her entire cargo, shippers are requested to complete their engagements without delay, so as to facilitate a speedy despatch.

The "American" is well fitted for carrying passengers, and has still a few first class berths disengaged. The vessel carries a duly qualified and experienced surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to

G. F. PIM & Co., Agents.

FOR HONGKONG VIA KURRACHEE.

THE fine first class Barque "Landwirsten," Captain J. G. Becker, will sail on or about 1st proximo. Her deadweight for China or freight for Kurrachee apply to Captain Becker on board, or to FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.

MACINDOE, ROGERS, & Co. (in Liquidation).—The Meeting of Creditors of the above Estate, advertized to be held on Monday, the 29th March, will in consequence of the Easter Holidays be held on Tuesday, the 30th March, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of laying before them a statement of the progress of the Liquidation and other matters.

ROWLAND HAMILTON, } Trustees.
HENRY ROGERS, }

Bombay, 24th March 1869.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD of EDUCATION.—A Public Meeting to receive the 3rd Annual Report of the Board will be held in the bungalow occupied by the Diocesan School, Byculla, (close to the Railway Station) on Monday, March 29, 1869, at 8 P.M.

The Lord Bishop of Bombay will preside.

The attendance of all persons interested in education is requested.

G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL SHIPOWNING ASSOCIATION, Limited, (in Liquidation).—Fifth Distribution of Assets.—Notice is hereby given, that a Fifth Distribution of Assets of the above Company amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 10 per share, (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company,) will be made on and after Monday the 5th April, at the Company's Office, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the Share Certificates will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
D. BYRAMJEE, }

Bombay, 24th March 1869.

AZIENDA ASSICURATRICE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in 1822: Capital £400,000.
Reserve Fund £210,000.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept risks and issue policies on shipments to the United Kingdom and all European Ports.

HILL, POLLOCK, & Co., Agents.

25 Apollo Street, 23rd March 1869.

"Having been in existence nearly half a century, this Company has gained a high character for liberality and punctuality in the settlement of claims."—London "Standard."

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT.—Sale of a Mansion, Dwelling House, and Landed Property at Ootacamund. To be sold (under instructions from the Mortgagees acting under a power of sale) by Public Auction, towards the end of May, on a day to be fixed hereafter, unless previously disposed of by private sale or redeemed by the Mortgagor, in two lots.

Lot No. 1.

That capacious and superior terraced built Mansion on a stone foundation, known as the "Cedars," situated on the south-west side of the Lake, and within half a mile of the new Church, in the midst of beautiful grounds, together with numerous substantially constructed out-offices.

This Mansion comprises a very fine spacious hall, a handsome dining-room, pantry, study, two drawing-rooms, three beautiful bed-rooms, and ample dressing and bath-room accommodation, with excellent godowns, two large kitchens, a capital larder and two store-rooms, with two bed-rooms downstairs.

The out-houses comprise a large coach-house, extensive stabling, a gram shed, a servants' godown, six pig styes, a cow shed, a shed for bullocks and two lodges.

The grounds measure forty-three acres, one rood, twenty-two perches, and twenty-six square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 2.

That very desirable and valuable property known as "Awlry House," situated on the south west side of the Lake, in the vicinity of the "Cedars." The house is a substantial terraced building, recently repaired, and in very good order, affording plenty of accommodation suitable for all required purposes.

There are a dining and drawing-room, conservatory, two large and three small bed-rooms, five dressing and six bath-rooms, also a Mate's room.

There is excellent stabling for six horses, a coach-house, two kitchens, and ample godowns.

The grounds measure fifteen cawnies, twenty-two grounds, and two hundred and twenty-six square feet or thereabouts.

More detailed particulars will appear in future advertisements.

The title-deeds and ground plans can be inspected, and further particulars relative to the above properties can be obtained, on application to the undersigned.

PARRY & Co.,
Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India, "Limited," Madras.

POLISHED STEEL QUOITS—weighing 4½ and 5 pounds per pair, just received. Price per pair, Rs. 6-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

RODGERS' IMPROVED QUILL PEN MAKERS—with Ebony handle, Rs. 6-8; with Ivory handle, Rs. 12-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

IMPROVED FOLDING IRON EASY CHAIRS—Camp or Cabin Arm Chairs, covered with either green or crimson carpet, very comfortable and extremely portable. Each Rs. 16.

Suspension Iron Arm Chairs with leg rest, covered with crimson tapestry carpet, can be adjusted to any angle. Rs. 40.

Equilibrium Iron Chairs with bronzed iron frame, covered with crimson tapestry carpet. Price complete with leg rest. Rs. 48.

*** The above is luxurious and elegant, and should find a place in every drawing room.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TRAVELLERS' CANTEENS for four persons, containing the following, all packed in a metal bound oak case:—2 pairs best ivory handled carvers, 1 steel, 4 table and dessert knives, 4 table and dessert forks, 4 table dessert and tea spoons, gold, 1 mustard spoon, sugar tongs, Britannia metal tea and coffee pot, mustard and pepper boxes, 2 salt cellars, cork screw, toasting fork, 2 candlesticks, 4 china cups and saucers, 4 egg cups, 2 milk jugs, 2 basins, 4 tumblers, 4 wine glasses, 2 decanters, 12 plates, 4 dishes, tea, coffee, sugar, spice and candle boxes, &c.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PORTABLE FOLDING IRON BEDSTEADS—strongly recommended to travellers. They are extremely portable, very comfortable, and readily set up or taken to pieces. Size when open 6 ft. 6 inches long, 2 ft. 4 inches broad. Price Rs. 40.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SPENCER'S MAGNETIC PURIFYING FILTERS.—The undersigned have much pleasure in announcing the arrival of a large supply of the above, which they can confidently recommend to all who desire a regular and constant supply of Pure Water.

The following are now available:—

No. 1 to filter about 15 gallons daily ...Rs. 22.
„ 2 do. 20 do. ... „ 28.
„ 3 do. 25 do. ... „ 38.

*** The No. 1 size is protected by a strong covering of wicker work, and is intended for travellers and those frequently changing their residence.

A few extracts and opinions are subjoined.

"The mode of filtration which does this (remove organic impurities) most satisfactorily is that of Mr. Spencer's Magnetic Carbide Filter. Fed with water from a Thames water-works stored in a house cistern, it gives a rapid supply of water of excellent quality, possible qualities, bright and colourless, free from odour, even when warmed or stored up for a few days, and with only that slight agreeable taste belonging to a pure and wholesome and moderately aerated water, and containing only an exceedingly minute quantity of organic matter." ("Lancet," March 23rd, 1867; see also note, page 2.)

"This Filter, as exhibited by Mr. Spencer, is certainly a very powerful agent of purification, and it may be added also, is the only discovery made in this century of a new substance of really great importance for the filtration of water; it is, also, one of the most important discoveries, as tending to elucidate the principles of Filtration or Purification as distinct from mere straining."—("Jury Report, Great Exhibition, 1862.")

"Previously to Mr. Spencer's mode, there was practically no such thing as purifying impure water."—("Professor Wilson.")

"I can only describe the action which took place on passing this sewage water through a small filter—as magical."—("M. Digby Wyatt.")

"It is the remarkable thing I ever witnessed, and I did not think it would produce this extraordinary effect."—("Parliamentary Evidence of Mr. Hawksley, 1867.")

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FOR SALE, Guzeratti and English Dictionary by shapoorjee Eduljee. Price Rs. 5 per copy.
Do. Grammar. Rs. 2 per copy.
Mr. Addis' Map of Bombay. Rs. 3½ per copy. Apply to
M. B. COHEN & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH FOR THE YEAR 1868.

The Directors have again to report upon the satisfactory condition of the Indian business as confirmed by the Auditors, Messrs. Thomas Longmuir and K. C. Peters, in their Certificate for the year ended 31st of December last.

It is shown that 775 Proposals were received during the year for the Assurance of Rs. 43,90,657, of which 51, aggregating Rs. 3,46,300, were declined.

60 of the above Proposals, for the Assurance of Rs. 3,75,207, were in substitution of former Policies.

That 753 Policies were issued, assuring Rs. 38,24,627, and yielding Rs. 1,79,415-12-3 in Annual Premia, viz:—

Sums Assured (New)	Rs. 34,49,420	0 0
Ditto (Substituted)	„ 3,75,207	0 0
Annual Premia (New)	„ 1,59,284	15 9
Ditto (Substituted)	„ 20,130	12 6

That the total income of the Branch derivable from Premia and Interests on Investments amounted to Rs. 11,90,208-6-9.

That the Assets of the Branch, after deducting the balance due by the Head Office on Current Account, represented a sum of Rs. 13,76,423-7-8, of which ten lakhs are invested in Government Securities in the names of the Calcutta Directors, and held by them as a Reserve Fund for India.

The claims show a considerable falling off as compared with the previous year.

Thus:—

Claims admitted in 1867	Rs. 7,16,034	8
Less re-assured „	„ 11,000	0
Total	Rs. 7,05,034	8
Claims admitted in 1868	Rs. 6,08,420	8
Less re-assured „	„ 65,000	0
Total	Rs. 5,43,420	8

A difference of nearly 23 per cent. in favour of 1868.

In thanking the Officers and Agents of the Branch for their exertions during the year, the Directors would refer to the increasing competition of other Offices, which shows the necessity of continued and sustained efforts for the extension of the Albert Company's new business.

The transactions of the Indian Branch have nearly doubled during the past ten years—and it is hoped that the future may display an equally favourable result.

By order of the Directors of the Indian Branch,

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Calcutta, 12th March, 1869. Manager of Eastern Branches.

OFFICE-BEARERS OF THE COMPANY, 1868-69.

Trustees in London.

William Beattie, Esq., M.D.
Lieut.-Col. James Croudace.
John Tomlinson Hibbert, Esq., M.P.
The Hon. Edward Stanhope Howard, D.C.L.
Charles Grenville Mansel, Esq.
Frederick Boyd Marson, Esq.
Charles Hopkinson Mumford, Esq.

Manager in London.

Arther R. Kirby, Esq.

Director of Indian Business in London.

P. M. Tait, Esq., F.S.S.

Indian Branch.—Calcutta.

Manager of Eastern Branches.—C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F.S.S.

Directors of the Indian Branch.

Seth A. Apear, Esq. (Messrs. Apear & Co.,) Merchant—Director of the National Bank of India.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
Baron Dowlance, late Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition.
F. G. Eldridge, Esq. (Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton, & Co.,) Merchant—Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce.
Manockjee Limjeejee, Esq., Merchant—Director of the National Bank of India.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson, and Upton,) Solicitor.

Medical Officers.

Dr. Waller, No. 1, Kyd-street.—Hours 10 to 11 A.M.
Dr. C. Macnamara, No. 37, Chowringhee.—Hours 11 to 12; or on Saturdays, ½ past 3 to ½ past 4 P.M.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Berners, Sanderson, and Upton.

Standing Counsel.

The Advocate-General.

Bankers.

The Bank of Bengal and the National Bank of India.

Bombay Branch.

Board of Management.

H. E. Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham, & Co.,) Merchant.
The Hon. Premjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Member of Council.
W. Loudon, Esq., Administrator-General.
S. McCulloch, Esq., Barrister-at-law.

Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co.

Medical Officer.—Surgeon-Major Johnstone.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, & Peile.

Bankers.—The New Bank of Bombay and the National Bank of India.

Secretary.—D. McL. Slater, Esq.

Madras Branch.

Board of Management.

F. H. Henslowe, Esq., Agent and Manager, Madras Irrigation and Canal Company.
John McIver, Esq., Secy. and Treasurer, Bank of Madras.
John Miller, Esq., Administrator-General.
Dr. D. H. Paterson, F. R.C.S., Secy., Medical Mission, Madras.

Medical Officer.—Dr. W. J. Van Someren.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Brookman, Pritchard, and Barclay.

Bankers.—The Bank of Madras.

Secretary.—C. L. O'Brien, Esq.

Ceylon Branch.

Managing Agents.

Messrs. George Wall & Co.,—Colombo.

Sub-Agents.

Messrs. J. Gibson, Thompson, & Co.,—Galle.
H. Byrde, Esq.—Kandy.
D. Todd, Esq.—Jaffna.

Medical Referee.

Dr. Willisford.

China Branch.

Managing Agents.

Messrs. Augustine, Heard, & Co.,—Hongkong.

Sub-Agents.

Messrs. Chapman, King, & Co.,—Shanghai.

Medical Referee.

Ivor Murray, Esq., M.D.

AGENTS IN INDIA AND PLACES ADJACENT.

Aden	... Luke, Thomas, & Co.
Agra	... Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Ditto	... Hales and Nephews.
Ditto	... C. F. Wilson.
Ahmedabad	... James Greaves.
Ahmednuggur	... Cursetjee Nusserwanjee & Co.
Akyab	... John Ogilvy, Hay, & Co.
Allahabad	... James Hill & Co.
Ditto	... Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Ditto	... Allahabad Bank, Limited.
Ditto	... Bank of Bengal.
Arrah (Shahabad)	... Philip W. Carter.
Aurungabad	... G. E. King.
Bangalore	... N. R. Bain.
Bareilly	... Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Belgaum	... Eduljee & Co.
Baroda Railway Line	... W. Waterford.
Byculla	... J. Firth.
Baroda	... James Greaves.
Benares	... Smyth & Co. and Dr. Lazarus.
berhampore (Bengal)	... S. G. Clerk.
Berhampore (Madras)	... D. Agar.
Bimlipatam	... Ripley and Vos.
Bombay	... D. McL. Slater, Secretary to the Bombay Board of Management.
Ditto	... Ewart, Latham, & Co.
Ditto	... Delhi & London Bank.
Broach	... James Greaves.
Burisaul	... W. Foley.
Cachar	... W. Dumber Sinclair.
Cawnpore	... Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	... F. C. Briant.
Calicut	... D. Manickjee.
Cocanada	... Bowden Brothers & Co.
Colombo (Ceylon)	... George Wall & Co., Managing Agents.
Cuttack	... J. G. Johnson.
Dacca	... N. P. Rogose.
Dalhousie	... Walter Adlard.
Dapoolie	... Rustomjee Ruttonjee.
Darjeeling	... William Lloyd.
Delhi	... Delhi and London Bank.
Dhurmsalla	... J. Scott.
Ferozepore	... Finapore, Smyth, & Co.
Dugshaic	... Richard Norton.
Fyzabad	... W. S. Hillier.
Ditto	... J. Parsick.
Ditto	... Bank of Upper India.
Galle (Ceylon)	... J. Gibson, Thompson, & Co.
Goa	... Capt. H. B. Major.
Gwalior	... P. Munro.
Hongkong (China)	... Augustine, Heard, & Co., Managing Agents.
Hydrabad (Scinde)	... Byramjee Merwanjee.
Jaffna (Ceylon)	... D. Todd.
Jhansie	... Bazenjee Furdoonjee.
Jubbulpore	... Howard Brothers.
Jullunder	... W. S. Hillier.
Kamptee	... T. A. Clarke.
Kandy (Ceylon)	... H. Byrde.
Khangaum	... Charles Smith.
Kotree	... Budgett and Hughes.
Kurrachee	... Do. Do.
Kussowlie	... Richard Norton.
Lahore	... Punjab Bank.
Ditto	... Delhi and London Bank.
Loodianah	... W. S. Hillier.
Luckimpore	... A. S. Campbell.
Lucknow	... Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	... Oudh and United Service Bank.
Madras	... C. O'Brien, Secretary to the Madras Board of Management.
Mangalore	... McMinn & Co.
Meean Meer	... S. H. Clarke & Co.
Meerut	... Mackillop & Co.
Mirzapore	... Bank of Upper India.
Moughyr	... Howard Brothers.
Moultan	... Thomas & Co.
Mhow	... Punjab Bank.
Moradabad	... Jewanjee Eduljee & Co.
Moulmein	... Rohilcund Bank.
Murree	... Gardiner, Brooke, & Co.
Mussoorie	... Punjab Bank.
	... Delhi and London Bank, and Mussoorie Savings Bank.
Mysore	... J. W. Hayes.
Nagpore	... T. A. Clarke.
Negapatam	... G. E. Oliver.
Nynee Tal	... Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Oomrawuttee	... William Collins.
Ootacamund	... Venning, Minchin, & Co.
Penang	... Boustead & Co.
Phillour	... W. S. Hillier.
Pondicherry	... M. Carnuet.
Poona	... R. Fell & Son.
Port Louis (Mauritius)	... John Cowin.
Purneah	... P. D. de Dombal.
Rangoon	... Alex. Watson.
Rawul Pindee	... Punjab Bank.
Ruttnaghierry	... Keshow Gunshett
Rajeotie	... Manockjee Judgerjee.
Saugor	... J. A. Withall.
Sealkote	... Bertola, Cox, & Co.
Shanghai (China)	... Chapman, King, & Co.
Seebsaugor	... Stewart, Smith, & Co.
Sholapore	... Eduljee Dossabhoy.
Simla	... Sinah Bank.
Ditto	... United Bank of India.
Singapore	... Boustead & Co.
Ditto	... James B. Cumming.
Subathoo	... Richard Norton.
Sukkur	... A. M. Gonsalves & Co.
Surat	... James Greaves.
Sylhet	... W. S. Wiley.
Tellicherry	... Day and Algar.
Tezpore	... C. J. Wingrove.
Trihoot	... Wm. Riddell.
Trivandrum	... J. E. Lafrenaiz.
Tuticorin	... F. Adderley.
Umballa	... Sinah Bank.
Ditto	... United Bank of India.
Umritsur	... Henry Cope & Co.
Vingorla	... Pestonjee Carjeebhoy.
Vythery	... Hinde & Co.

Agents Required at Stations where vacancies exist. Printed Forms of Application for Agency and particulars as to Commission, may be obtained from the Manager.

Every information as to the Terms and Conditions of the Company will be supplied, and Forms and instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurances forwarded free, on application being made to any of the Agents or Branch Secretaries, or at the Offices of the Company in Calcutta.

By Order,
C. H. OGBOURNE,
Manager of the Eastern Branches.

Bombay Branch Office,
3 Church Lane.
*D. McL. SLATER
Secretary for Western India.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN LAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO K.P

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs
Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
Superfine do. do.	18	„ 21
Balbriggan embossed Silk od.	25	
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	14	„ 20
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	„ 18½
Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	„ 24
Lisle Thread & Hose	20	
Do. Fancy Striped	23	
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	„ 45
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	3	„ 6
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½	
Silk and Wool Pants	6	„ 8
India Gauze Pants	6	„ 8
Grey Merino Pants	6	„ 8
Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy Cotton	2½	

BADHAM'S SHIRTS

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz	45	0
White Zephyr Shirts, per doz. 55, 60,	65	0
Do. Do. Do.	75	0
Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each	10	8
Do. all Wool „	10	0
Do. Cashmere „	10	0
Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
French Printed Shirts per dozen	70	0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits each	25	0
Cashmere Do. „	20	0
Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable)	20	0
Prince of Wales Do.	18	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each	8	8

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
The Pall Mall per dozen	7	0
do with Tie „	7	8
The Belgian „	7	0
do. with Tie „	7	8
The Shakespear „	7	0
do. with Tie „	7	8
The Regent „	7	0
The Indian „	7	0
The Improved West End „	7	0

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf	3	8
The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
The Bond Street do.	3	8
The Bond Street Washing Scarf	1	8
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c.	4	0
An immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties	Rs. 2-8 to	
Guyot's Improved French Braces	2	8
India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	3	0
The United Service Brace	3	0
Bridle Leather Belts	3	0

LINEN DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Damask Napkins of all sizes		
Damask Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons		
Gentlemen's Cambric

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull and declining. There were several auction sales of Colabas at different rates between Rs. 1,262 and Rs. 1,268.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Num. of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
		Rs.	Rs. p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,149,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
3,000,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	555
2,750,000	1,000	all	7 p.c.	Ditto of Madras	1550
800,000	250	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	300
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	200
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India.	138
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	412½

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	1,300	Bombay Ship Co.	1950

LAND COMPANY.

180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Company	1285 to 90
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	890
1,080,000	1,000	554	11-14	Do. New	385
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	75
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	780
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	275

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	850
75,000	3,000	850	30do.	Alexandra Press Co.	600
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	400do.	Bombay Press Co.	1800
..	500	500	100do.	Do. New	440
...	1,889	1,889	100do.	Colaba Press Co.	11,200
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1100
937,500	8,500	8,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co.	8650
60,000	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1165
100,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3800
20,000	5,000	2,000		Kurrachee Press Co.	800
200,000	1,000	593	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	1806 to 85
30,000	2,500	2,500	400 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2450
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	950

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	225
...	£20	193.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	192.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	875
125,000	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1650
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
550,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2800
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	845
...	500	500	12 p.c.	Branch Mills	265
160,000	5,000	all		Coorla Spinning	1875
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1400
230,000	1,000	all	130	Manockji Petit's	980
200,000	2,500	all		Oriental	1040
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1400

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'g's Co.	33
...	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
100,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	240

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
1,045,000	500	...	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	108
800,000	25	13½	...	Do. China	3
2,000,000	200	100	May '67	Do. Guzerat	90
1,000,000	100	75	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k.	28
2,000,000	200	35	Sept. '67	,, Trdg & B'kng	29
2,000,000	200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,000,000	250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	6
500,000	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
...	200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	13
1,200,000	130	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	6½

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,000,000	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	380
800,000	3,500	2,200	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	400
...	3,500	2,111	...	Iron Shipping	10
...	all	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000
260,000	all	350	300	Bombay Coast	175

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	2s. 0 3/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 5/16d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 7/16d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	99
Do.	60 Do. do.	98
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	216 nom.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	112
Five per cent.	108
Four per cent.	94
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108½
10 years' do. do	107
5 years' do. do.	103¾
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	98

BANK OF BOMBAY

Government Securities	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	11 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars	,, 225
Carolas	,, 220
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
German Crowns	,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 223
Bar Silver	,, 106-6
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16-7-6

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 24TH MARCH 1869.

	Per Candy.
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee Akote	273 to 274
Hingughat	280 to 282
Broach	N.G. 270 to 272
Do.	M.G. 285 to 286
Veeravul	295 to 298
Khandesh Barsee	270 to 272
Dhollera Bhowngoor	275 to 276
Vingorla	295 to 297
Dharwar, Sawginee	290 to 295

Ready sales 1,875. Market firm.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 24.

Spens, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.
Parish, Lieutenant Colonel, 45th Regiment to join, from England.
Brown, Surgeon Major, 9th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Malabar Coast.
Castell, Major, 4th Rifles, on leave, from Sholapore.
Wreford, Lieutenant, 49th Regiment, on sick leave, from Deesa.
Laughton, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Ellichpore.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 24.

Hicks, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Spens, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Deesa.
Stourton, Lieutenant, 8th (King's) Regiment, on sick leave, to England.
Waddington, Lieutenant Colonel, 23rd Regiment N. I., on furlough, to England.
Litchfield, Major, 42nd Regiment, on furlough, to England.
Ward, Surgeon, Medical Department, on furlough, to England.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—24TH MARCH.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7 6d. per ton.	
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal.	,,
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
Overland	Cotton	£7 0s. 0d. p. 40 c. ft.	
China	Sailing vessel Cotton	Nominal.	
	Steamer do.	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.	
	,, Opium	Rs. 10 to 15 per chest	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 per ton.	
Mauritius	Gram	12 annas per bag.	

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Alfred the Great	Effard	Newcastle, Oct. 29.
	Oneiza	Spurr	Birkenhead, Oct. 8.
	Mary Ann	...	Rangoon, Feb. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Malleny	Kerr	Liverpool.
	Tangier	McNabb	Liverpool.
	Braunston	Owens	Liverpool.
	Victoria Bridge	Laury	Madras and Calcutta.
	Rome	Moses	Savannah.
	Magdala (s)	Thompson	Aden and Suez.
	H.M.'s Dalhousie (s)	Crocker	Kurrachee.
	Dacca (s)	Hutchison	Kurrachee.
	Sam Mendel	Murdock	London.

The ship Bonnie Dundee, Connor, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The ship Benares, to Singapore, began to load yesterday.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

KURRACHEE, 23rd, 12 noon—Steamer "Arabia," with Gulf Mails, arrived from Gwadur yesterday.
FAO, 23rd, 2 P.M.—Mail steamer "Abyssinia," from Bushire, in sight.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, 24th, 11 P.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; Persian line interrupted to Shiraz. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 22nd March, via Russia, 19th March.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:
From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 18th, 19th, 20th, and 22nd March.
From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 20th, 21st and 22nd March.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 23rd to 8 P.M. of the 24th March is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	14 15	1 33
,, Calcutta	30 53	3 5
,, Madras	4 7	0 55

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.
BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH,
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 27th Mar., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows:—

Saturday	Mar. 27	Saturday	May 8
,,	Apr. 3	,,	,, 15
,,	,, 10	,,	,, 22
,,	,, 17	,,	,, 29
,,	,, 24	,,	June 5
,,	May 1	,,	,, 12

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 2nd April, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	Apr. 2	Friday	May 14
,,	,, 16	,,	,, 28
,,	,, 30	,,	June 11

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail

Friday	May. 14	Friday	July 9
,,	June 11	,,	Aug. 6

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *viâ* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets leaving Aden on the 23rd of every month.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal s also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those olonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

EGUTPOORA PROPOSED MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Subscriptions to the above may be paid into the Oriental Bank Corporation, to the credit of Messrs. F. Purkiss and J. S. Biggs.
JOHN S. BIGGS, Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DADSON—March 22nd, at Mazagon, Sarah Dadson, infant daughter of Mrs. and Mr. J. Dadson, Inspector of Bombay City Police, aged 11 months and 26 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1869.

A MODEST little letter which we published yesterday lets the Bombay public into a secret—the Government have not absolutely rejected the suggestion that the administration of the Municipality, and its very constitution, should be made the subject of a searching inquiry. Months have elapsed since the proposal was first set forth as the proper road out of embarrassments which every day grew more threatening. Months have elapsed since the Municipal Commissioner gave it the sanction of his authority, and it will be two months on Saturday since the Bench of Justices, for once not deaf to sound advice, adopted the resolution, one part of which called forth Mr. Chapman's letter. Men, we suppose, must reconcile themselves to a course, which, tardy in itself, is rapid compared with that followed in other and more important matters. The habit of Government in India is to be deliberate, slow if not always sure; and we must not expect that the proceedings of our local rulers in regard to Municipal affairs, although they may be "infinitely little," will be regulated on principles different from those which animate the State in dealing with Railways and Irrigation. But it is somewhat consoling to those who bear the burden and heat of day that their labours are not quite wasted, and that, even now, at the end of March, the suggestion offered in November still haunts the minds of men who alone have power to make it an effective reality. It is something to find that the Government is alive to the discredit of allowing the Municipality of Bombay to live, like the *faiseur* described by Balzac, *a fleur d'eau*—chin deep in loans and deficits; and that our masters begin to feel the sterling truth which Shakspere expressed when said—

Borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.

But while we are glad to learn that the resolution of the Bench has at length been answered, and that the Government was not content with simply securing assent to a Loan of Fifteen Lakhs, we are a little surprised at the terms of the letter to the Clerk of the Peace. The Justices who, we presume, asked for Inquiry because no one could fathom the real state of the Municipality, are directed to give a clear opinion defining the "extent to which they consider the present administration has been, and is, defective." In other words, they are requested to anticipate the results of the proposed inquiry itself. But if they could do that, except in general terms, we may fairly assume that they would have done it long ago. It is quite true that there are several Justices who could point out, in broad language, what they hold to be the defects of the administration; but we make bold to say that this has been done not only by Justices but by a Committee of the Legislative Council. The Report of Colonel Marriott's Committee, the Letter of Mr. Crawford to Government, and the Resolution carried by Mr. Currey, formed ample ground, if the facts on which the Council have had to legislate did not, for the prompt issue of an independent Commission. The Justices, however, are to go further. They are not only called upon to characterize defects, but to propose remedies. No doubt upon such an imperfect knowledge of the facts as they possess, the Justices will also be able to indicate in general terms some remedy. But here again, we submit, that the very object of the suggested Commission is not only to lay bare defects, not to be ascertained fully by any existing machinery—still less by such an uncertain and clumsy apparatus as the Bench—but upon a complete view of the patient's case to set forth the methods by which health may beestablished. From this point of view, and after months of sharp debate, we confess that the method of approaching the subject, adopted by Government, is hesitating and somewhat inconsequent. Yet, as we have said, we are thankful for small mercies, and prefer the odd proceeding of the Government to none at all. It is really a great thing to know that they do not intend, after sanctioning a Fifteen Lakhs Loan, and, its consequence, the devouring of exceptional and objectionable taxation by current expenditure, to sleep quietly and soundly on the thorny pillow of our Municipal affairs.

The ball is now at the feet of the Bench. They are bound to go on in the course upon which they have entered, and we have no doubt they will furnish a business-like reply to the queries which Mr. Chapman has set down. There are many among them who know, in a general way, the "defects" of the system. They know, at all events, that it is impossible to obtain a clear view of their financial position; that they do not and cannot exercise any real control over expenditure; that the doctrine of anticipating the sanction of the Justices, which finds favour in the eyes of Mr. Crawford, is fatal to financial equilibrium and turns the solemn voting of items into a farce; that there is no guarantee whatever against the recurrence next year and in each subsequent year of deficits requiring loans of many lakhs to fill them up, and increased and vicious taxation to pay the interest and principal; and that, at no point of the machine is there any definite responsibility. Moreover, they know that the Controller of Accounts is merely a book-keeper who does not and cannot control anything or anybody; that the system of contracts might be revised and put on a solid footing; that the method of collecting the taxes is susceptible of very extensive improvements; and finally—but perhaps they do not know this—that the Bench of Justices, as at present constituted, is a "mockery, a snare, and a delusion." When we criticized the terms of Mr. Chapman's letter, we did not mean to say that no solid case could be made out in answer to his queries; but that the whole case, in all its breadth and depth cannot be manifested throughout, except, as the result of a searching, impartial and independent overhauling of the whole concern by a Government Commissioner. We say that the broad general case is before the Government and before the public; that the Government might have saved time by basing vigorous action upon notorious facts; but if they desire those facts in the formal and official shape of a resolution, it is the duty of the Bench to follow up the line adopted in January by a stronger exposition in April.

So long as the Bench exists it must try to fulfil the functions imposed upon it. But for our part, we think that the time has come when the Government itself should take the initiative, and consider whether the root of the evil does not lie in the constitution of that anomalous body; whether a mistake was not made when sham representative constitutions, in the shape of a chamber of Notables, were inflicted on Bombay. We doubt whether any advantage accrues from the existence and action of the Bench beyond that of throwing the light of an imperfect publicity upon Municipal affairs, and perhaps affording a sort of safety valve to what is called native opinion. What is the Bench? It is a compound of uncertain elements whose characteristic is flux and reflux, a perpetual solution of continuity. Never composed twice of the same men, each meeting practically begins the work afresh, or helplessly follows the initiative of the Municipal Commissioner. Consequently the decisions of this body fluctuate with the lapse of time; no fixed line of policy is struck out or followed up; the common affairs of the island float at hazard; now enlivened by abrupt outbursts of more than usual activity only to subside again into apathy. It is impossible for any Justice to play an active and steady part, because at one meeting he does not know who will be his colleagues when next the Bench assembles. Nor is this all. We have had instances of the opportunities afforded by the present delusive constitution for the sudden rush of overwhelming numbers whipped up to pass some special resolution; we have seen the guidance of affairs seized by a native majority, and a deficit deliberately prepared in order to force on a scheme of taxation which aimed at the transit trade of the port and the common necessaries of existence. Under such circumstances, as responsibility is nowhere, it is not wonderful that the Bench should throw it on the Municipal Commissioner, and that the Municipal Commissioner should throw it back on the Bench. Now, as the present constitution is so thoroughly delusive, we may say with the poet—

Let us have an end of shams
They are mines of poisonous mineral;

and fairly call upon the Government to effect, in this special case, that desirable consummation. They can adopt one of two courses—the third, this makeshift adaptation of notions inapplicable to India, has been tried and found wanting. They can constitute a really effective body of working councillors, endowed with power and responsibility, taking care to fill up every vacancy at once by some fit and willing man, and place them by the side of the Municipal Commissioner to act as his Council. But, it may be doubted, because it is doubtful, whether the number of men, required to constitute a really good council, could be found in Bombay, having, not the ability, for that abounds, but the leisure and the will to perform the onerous duties which would fall upon them. If such a body could be formed it would probably furnish the safest and best managing and governing apparatus. Failing that, the Government might give the entire power to a Commissioner, subject to conditions laid down by Government, and held by them strictly and sharply responsible. If that were done, a genuine Controller of Accounts would be needed; somebody as strong as the Accountant-General, and if the Supreme Government would allow that powerful functionary to act for the Municipality, he would be the best, because the strongest official. Between these two methods there lies no third—sham representation, like that made painfully manifest by the Bench, having been proved to be a costly blunder. May we respectfully suggest that these views should be considered, that, in considering them, the ruling powers should bear constantly in mind, not only the fact that they are here—ruling or appearing to rule—but *why* they are here, and whether it would not be wise to make the result of deliberation accord with the very foundations of power.

WE regret to hear it rumoured that it is the intention of the Chief Justice to make a change in the distribution of work in the High Court, which will certainly not improve the administration of justice in this Presidency. At present, the Chief Justice takes his turn with the three Puisne Judges in presiding at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court. These Sessions are held five times a year, and last sometimes over twenty days; and, as the presiding Judge is compelled to devote incessant attention to every case brought before him, and to take notes of the examination and cross-examination of every witness, besides drawing up his own charge to the Jury, the work is incomparably the heaviest and most important that the Judges can be called upon to undertake. It is only fair that each Judge should take his share of this labour; and, though the Chief Justice has the power to make such arrangements as he likes best for regulating the business of the Court, it would not be a pleasant thing to see Sir Richard Couch stretching his authority for the purpose of taking a burden off his own shoulders and adding it to the burden already borne by his colleagues. Moreover, speaking from the point of view, not of the Puisne Judges, but of the public, we think it eminently desirable that the Chief Justice should preside occasionally in the Court for the trial of criminal cases. At the Criminal Sessions the High Court becomes a school for educating the people in a knowledge of the purity and the majesty of English law; and the minds of the most ignorant natives cannot but be impressed with the grandeur and solemnity of the spectacle presented by a tribunal sitting, with the power of life and death in its hands, to repress crime and do justice freely and fairly to all men. At such times the people may reasonably expect to be brought face to face with their Chief Magistrate, and, if Sir Richard Couch were to absent himself systematically from the Criminal Sessions, we cannot but fear that the dignity and popularity of the High Court would suffer some diminution. We believe the example set by the Chief Justice at Calcutta is alleged as a precedent for the change proposed to be made here. But in Calcutta, Sir Barnes Peacock, whom everybody knows to be a most hard-working Judge, takes charge himself of the appellate business as a matter of public duty, because in that Presidency the quantity of work on the Appellate side is very large indeed in proportion to that on the Original Jurisdiction side of the Court. In Bombay, on the other hand, the appeals are comparatively few and unimportant; and in fact the work in the old Sudder Court here has become so slight that the Government, as is well known, proposes to reduce by one the number of Judges sitting on that side. The conduct of Sir Barnes Peacock supplies, therefore, no precedent whatever for the rumoured intention of our own Chief Justice to give up sitting on the original jurisdiction side of the Court, where the business, already very heavy, is constantly increasing; and we hope that Sir Richard Couch will see the propriety of abandoning, if it be true that he has conceived, a design which cannot be justified on grounds of public duty or convenience, and which persons who do not know him might be inclined to ascribe to selfish motives.

THE new Beef Market was, yesterday morning opened to the public. It is a commodious building, forming one of the group, which are at once handsome, cleanly, and convenient. When the whole plan is completed we doubt whether any town in Europe will possess a finer series of Markets than Bombay.

THE fountain, opposite Church Gate Street, is making rapid progress. Four fine female figures have just been placed in position. The whole group will be crowned by a handsome figure of Flora, from beneath whose feet the water will fall into the basin. The work promises to be one of considerable pretensions, but no judgment can be formed until it is finished.

A REMARKABLY good statue of Queen Victoria, the gift of H. H. the Gaekwar, and executed in marble by Noble, is on its way out, and will add another ornament to the rapidly improving Esplanade. The cost of the statue is £15,000.

MR. T. SELBY, 2nd Examiner Pay Department, has been allowed to retire from the service on a good service pension of £500 a year. Mr. Selby has served Government for forty-six years, and His Excellency in Council intends to make known to Her Majesty's Secretary of State the uniform witness to Mr. Selby's worth, which the several chiefs of his department, throughout that time, have borne, and which calls for the public acknowledgment by Government, which His Excellency in Council has gladly given.

IT is understood there will be a durbar at Agra about the close of this year in honour of the Duke of Edinburgh, and the "Madras Mail" professes to know that "not only will the Governor General and the members of his Council be there, but our own Governor (Lord Napier) and Sir Seymour Fitzgerald are to be also present. It will probably be such a gathering as has never been witnessed in India before."

THE creation of a peerage often makes a very great difference to a large number of persons. Thus the calling of Sir Robert Napier to the House of Lords has—to quote the "Madras Mail"—acquainted the world with the existence of his sons-in-law, Mr. H. Dundas of Calcutta and Mr. Madocks of the Bengal Civil Service, whose wives are now Honourables; and it has added one Honourable Miss and six Honourable Misters to the already numerous list of Napiers. His heir is his eldest son by his first marriage with the daughter of Dr. Pearse, late Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, Madras.

THE little difficulty with the Loshais at present on our hands has, it appears, brought to the knowledge of Government that a considerable contraband trade in fire-arms has for some time back been actively carried on with these non-Aryans across our frontier. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has, therefore, by resolution in the Calcutta "Gazette," prohibited such traffic in the province of Assam generally, and in all the districts which border on our south-east frontier, except under licence granted by one of the Commissioners.

WE were wrong yesterday in saying that Major W. W. Arbuthnot was about to go home. That officer left Bombay for Europe by the mail of the 6th instant, having previously sold out.

THE report of a serious outbreak of cholera at Herat is confirmed by our Afghanistan letter, and it appears the disease is making sad ravages at Ferah also. Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, son of the Ameer, and at present wielding supreme power at Cabul, has at last, it seems, taken steps to check the hitherto successful movement of the ex-Ameer's sons in Turkistan. Sirdar Ismail Khan is to be entrusted with the charge of the army. As we have before pointed out, the task is likely to be a difficult one, as the unaccountable delay at Cabul has led many vacillating Chiefs to join the enemy. It is amazing in Afghanistan how success brings strength and misfortune weakness. The tie which binds the Chiefs to a particular ruling family is not at all strong. Our correspondent's letter lets us know a little of the intentions of the Russians—or of what is believed to be their intentions, for we can imagine it is difficult for the persons whose letters are quoted to get at the real facts. It is said the Czar has determined to canton a force of a hundred thousand men between Bokhara and the Amoo, and that an "auxiliary force" of 15,000 Turkoman sowars, furnished by the Shah of Persia, has already arrived at Karshi. This last assertion, if correct, is significant enough. We wait, however, for confirmation. May not the Persian Shah's name have been mentioned by mistake for that of the Shah of Bokhara? It is further said the Russians intend to erect a bridge across the Amoo and that expert Russian engineers are there for the purpose. Further, that work completed, it is thought they will establish a cantonment at Merv. Such is the belief of intelligent Central Asiatics about the future movements of the "Roos:" for our part we can only at present say—*qui vivra verra.*

THE "Deccan Herald" says that Major General Tapp, C. B., and A. D. C. to the Queen, is about to proceed on furlough to Europe for six months.

MAJOR GENERAL LUMSDEN passed through Allahabad two or three days ago on his way to Umballa. It is possible, says the "Pioneer," that his presence at the Durbar will precede the constitution of a separate Political Department for the frontier.

THE Viceregal Legislative Council met on Friday last for the last time this season. Four bills were passed, Mr. Maine's amending the procedure of the High Court in the North West Provinces, Mr. Shaw Stewart's amending the law relating to District and Subordinate Civil Courts in Bombay, and two in Mr. Cockerell's hands,—the revised Stamp Bill, and that for obtaining the evidence of prisoners. Mr. Strachey also introduced the Bill to amend the law for the acquisition of land needed for works of public utility, a measure which he fully expounded at a sitting of the Council many weeks ago. The emendations of the select committee in the Stamp Bill have already been published; the new Act will not come into operation before October.

WE learn from the "Pioneer" that Mr. A. F. Wallace, of Umballa, died suddenly on Saturday last, having ruptured a blood-vessel.

WE learn that General Order, No. 600, dated 16th September 1868, is not applicable to the case of native recruits declared unfit, or to pensioners.

A SENSATIONAL case—Zeller *versus* Sleicher—which had been before the City Magistrate of Lucknow for some days, has terminated in Mr. Sleicher's being committed to stand his trial at the Sessions for adultery. The Magistrate said it was a case which ought to be tried before the superior Court. With regard to the charge of abduction the Magistrate said nothing, but declined to commit Sleicher on that charge.

PARTICULARS have reached us (says the "Indian Daily News" of last Saturday) of a Banksmall clerk having absconded with a large sum of money. Taking advantage of a private system, which ought never to have been tolerated, of discounting pay and pilotage bills at heavy rates, by which he largely benefitted, he appears to have had several fictitious bills cashed at a bank which was in the habit of accepting all such documents coming through him. The loss will fall either on the bank or on those, chiefly pilots and commanders of steamers, whose names have been used—a Court may have to decide—but the Government also may have sustained losses, as the defaulter was employed in the Port Fund account department.

IT appears that the Madras Government has issued an order directing that all instances of alleged irregularities in regard to dress on the part of military officers, serving under the immediate orders of Government, be submitted to Government for disposal, through the department of the Secretariat under which the officers concerned may be serving. The "Madras Athenæum" believes "that this order owes its origin to the circumstance of an officer of high rank and some influence, and holding a civil staff appointment at the Presidency, having been recently taken to task by the Commander-in-Chief, through the Adjutant General, for appearing at Government House in other than the prescribed dress."

"THE Lancers," says the "Bangalore Herald," "have lately lost several of their officers in Bangalore from retirements, leave, &c. This week their Colonel left on twelve months' leave to England. The officers of the regiment gave him a farewell dinner on Tuesday last, and in leaving the 16th he leaves with the sincere affection, good will, and respect of all. We hear that he will return to the regiment on the expiration of his leave. Lieutenant Colonel Woollaston White now commands. Captain Fitz gerald has also retired from the service by the sale of his Commission and returns home this week we hear. He has seen some severe service both during the Mutiny and in the Crimea; in both campaigns he was severely wounded and mentioned in despatches. A testimonial was presented to him by the non-commissioned officers and men of his troop on Wednesday last, showing their appreciation of their gallant Captain

AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

26th February.—It having been reported to Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan by confidential men that Sirdars Mahomed Aslum Khan and Mahomed Hoosain Khan, being greatly disconcerted by their degradation, were making intrigues with the Ghilzies and other hill-tribes against the Ameer, the Sirdar appointed special men to watch their proceedings and to report to him of their conduct. A communication was received from the Governor of Herat by the Durbar to-day reporting that cholera had broken out in Herat and its neighbourhood with the greatest severity. Most of the wealthy residents had left Herat with their families for a change of climate, while Sirdar Abdoollah Khan and Mallick Ghaufur Khan, "Raeses" of Herat, had fallen victims to the epidemic. Some of the relatives of the ex-Ameer Azim Khan and Abdool Rahman Khan who were confined at the Herat fort had also been swept off by this disease.

27th February.—The Sirdar Sahib rode up to the Chaman to-day, where a review of the Heratee portion of the Cabul troops was held for his inspection. On his return a large number of the city residents met him in the way, and submitted that owing to the scarcity of corn they were suffering in the extreme. The Sirdar hereupon proceeded to the mudee or market where corn is sold, and having collected all the shopkeepers ordered that they should produce the corn which he was sure they had hidden, and expose it at their shops for sale to the public by the time he reached the Balla Hissar, or they would be severely chastised for disobedience of commands. Accordingly most of the shopkeepers brought out heaps of corn, which they had previously hidden, and placed it in their shops before the Sirdar could reach the Balla Hissar, while the others did so an hour or two afterwards, obliged under special circumstances. An urzee from the Governor of Jellalabad was received by the Sirdar this day, reporting that he had collected a sum of 50,000 rupees as part of the revenue of his territory, and asking whether he was to forward this money to Cabul. The Sirdar ordered a reply to be written to the effect that the money was to be kept at Jellalabad till the Ameer's return from India, when it would be sent for to be distributed in the form of pay to the Heratee troops at Cabul.

28th February.—The following letter was received from Tarkistan by the Sirdar Sahib this day:—"Sirdar Mahomed Ishak Khan demanded a loan of three lac of tankas from the merchants of Tashkurghan. On their refusing to advance a loan to the Sirdar he required them to pay the Cabul duties on three hundred bales of silk and *cherus*, which they wished to despatch to Cabul from Tashkurghan. The consequence is that neither has the merchandise been despatched nor the duties paid. Mahomed Ishak Khan is just now at Tashkurghan and was realizing the revenue of the new year from the people."

BOKHARA NEWS.

The following Bokhara news was received at Cabul this day:—"The number of the Russian troops between Bokhara and the River Amoo is limited. The General of this army has now received sanction from the Emperor of Russia for a hundred thousand men to be cantoned at this part of Turkistan at the various localities between Bokhara and Amoo and the neighbourhood of Bokhara. To this, at the request of the Russian authorities, has been added a number of 15,000 Turkoman sowars by the Shah of Persia as an auxiliary force. The latter force has now arrived at Karshee, while the Russian troops, newly sanctioned, are coming in from the Russian territories. Sirdar Sekunder Khan was at Karshee in command of the Afghan troops in a service of the Russians. The Russians were contemplating for the facility of commerce to erect a bridge over the Amoo River, for which gand preparations were being made and designs drawn by the Russian engineers, who have come from Russia chiefly for this purpose. It is said that after the bridge over the Amoo or Oxus is completed a cantonment will be erected by the Russians at Merve to the south of the stream. The conquests in Northern Turkistan having been completed by the Russians, their object now is to strengthen all its forts and important places with troops, to acquire stability for their supremacy throughout the subjugated country."

CABUL NEWS (continued).

1st March.—Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan ordered let

BOMBAY.

THE Brigade Major's Office will be closed to-morrow (Good Friday.)

DEPARTURE OF THE 21ST FUSILIERS.—H. M.'s 21st Fusiliers, which arrived here from England by the *Jumna*, has now sailed in the *Dilharee*, *Dacca*, and *Dalhousie* for Karrachee.

ELEPHANTA CAVES.—We learn that it is intended to hold Divine Service at this interesting place on Good Friday, when a Sermon will be preached by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain S. P. G.

TRIAL-TRIP OF THE "JUMNA."—Yesterday H. M.'s Indian troop-transport *Jumna* sailed out to sea in order that her machinery might be inspected at work by a committee of engineers who were on board. She returned in the afternoon after a satisfactory trip.

A CASE FOR THE HIGH COURT.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday committed Chotasab Jaffer Mahomed to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for obtaining under false pretences Rs. 800 in currency notes from one Shaik Ameen Shaik Cuddoo.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR ENGLAND.—The s. s. *Sam Mendel* is expected to sail to-day with invalids for England, *via* the Cape of Good Hope. Yesterday twenty-four lunatics, who are to be taken home by this vessel, were transferred from the asylum at Colaba to the ship.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.—The Easter holidays of the High Court commence to-day. The Court will resume sitting on Tuesday. The Small Cause Court will also be closed from to-day till Tuesday next. Two of the Courts will, however, be opened on Monday and Tuesday, for the purpose of hearing certain cases fixed for those days.

ALEXANDRA PRESS COMPANY.—On Tuesday last five share certificates of the Alexandra Press Company were found near the Byculla Hotel by Sewpursad Jonkee, a peon in the service of Mr. Bazonjee Nusserwanjee, hotel keeper. The certificates are now in the custody of the clerk to the Acting Chief Magistrate, and will be made over to the owner on application.

THE IRISH UNION THEATRICAL CLUB.—It will be seen from an advertisement that the members of this amateur Club are to give a performance in the Grant Road Theatre next Monday night. The pieces to be produced are "Michael Erle, the Maniac Lover," and "Lend me Five Shillings." We believe no effort and no expense is being spared to make the entertainment successful. The proceeds are to go to the St. Xavier's College.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening :—

March	Turner	Unrath.
Overture.....	I. Martiri	Donizetti.
Selection (Op.) ...	Maria Padilla ...	"
Valse	Peterhof	Gung'l.
Selection (Op.) ...	Il. Trovatore.....	Verdi.
Quadrille	Rigoletto	Tinney.
Galop	Voltige	Lumbyl.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's jury was empannelled yesterday at Jeevanjee Maharajah's oart, 3rd Bhoywadda Street, concerning the death of Nuthoo Mohunna, a ghorawalla. It appeared that the deceased lived in the sixth compartment of a stable in the cart belonging to Jeevanjee Maharajah, and that other ghorawallas lived in the other compartments. On Tuesday night a crack was heard, and no sooner had an alarm been raised, then the whole of the stable came down suddenly. The deceased was taken out dead from the ruins. Three horses were also killed by the accident. The Coroner adjourned the case for further enquiry until the 26th inst.

SENDING JEWELLERY THROUGH THE POST.—A Madras paper says—"By the Overland mail which arrived here on Tuesday morning last, about five parcels, which were registered as 'letter post' and addressed to some firms and individuals, were, on suspicion, opened by one of the Sea Customs officers in the presence of the Post Master and the parties they were addressed to, and were found to contain several rubies, diamonds, gold chains, gold and silver watches, &c., of considerable value. The property will, under the Customs Act, be confiscated. The parties to whom the goods were addressed intend to question this decision of the Customs authorities by bringing an action in the High Court."

PHOTOGRAPHS AND PLANS OF CAVES AND TEMPLES.—The following letter from the Chief Secretary to Government, to Mr. J. Burgess, dated the 23rd inst., was yesterday placed at the disposal of the press :—

"Sir,—With reference to your letter to the Honorable Mr. Ellis, dated the 20th instant, I am directed to inform you that Government are pleased to sanction your proposed visit to Nassick with Mr. Sykes, for the purpose of taking photographs and plans of the caves and temples. Government will allow Mr. Sykes and yourself railway fares to and fro, and deputation allowance each at the rate of Rs. 5 per diem for a period not exceeding ten days, and will take ten copies of each photograph that you may approve of for Government at the rate of Rs. 2½ per copy. It will be left for the consideration hereafter of the Secretary of State whether the negatives shall be purchased; and Mr. Sykes should be requested to state his price for them. I am to add that Government will be glad to receive such plans and measurements as you may be able to place at their disposal."

MULHARAO GAEKWAR AND HIS PRETENDED NATIVE AGENT—The *Times of India* of yesterday says—"A day or two ago a paragraph appeared among our local news, alluding to the circumstance of a lithographic notice having been circulated by one Venkutrao Govind Putvurdhun (calling himself the agent of Mulharao Gaekwar), which notice professed to contradict a statement in the *Bombay Gazette* to the effect 'that Mulharao had engaged Mr. Taylor, barrister-at-law, to represent his case to Government, in connection with a report upon the state of his health, &c., made by Dr. Hunter.' We learn that no such statement appeared in our contemporary's columns. The Government, as a rule, does not recognize any agent as representing a native prince, and Mr. Venkutrao Govind Putvurdhun, however much he may rejoice in the self-imposed appellation of 'agent to H. H. Mulharao Gaekwar,' must have found long since that Government has no intention whatever of recognising him in that capacity. Indeed, if we are not misinformed, this pseudo-agent has already sent in to the Government (Many time during the first five years of Mulharao's imprisonment) ninety petitions on behalf of the prisoner, all of which lie in the Secretariat, quietly shelved. Mr. Venkutrao's notice is hardly likely to prejudice Mr. Taylor, for the circumstances under which he has for some months past been permitted by the Government to represent to them the case of Mulharao Gaekwar are not unknown; and whatever the opinion of the Government may be upon the political bearing of the question of Mulharao's imprisonment, and the inadvisability of interfering with the action adopted in relation thereto by the late Government of Sir Bartle Frere, yet his endeavours have succeeded so far that the Government on his representations sent Dr. Hunter to make enquiries, and has since impliedly notified to the Gaekwar that no ill-treatment by him of his brother, Mulharao, will be tolerated. The promulgation of lithographic notices seems to be a professional avocation of Mr. Venkutrao Govind Putvurdhun, for not long since, on the supposition that the Gaekwar was in want of a loan, he circulated notices 'to the bankers and mercha nts of Guzerat and Bombay,' warning them against granting such loans. No notice, of course, was taken of his impertinence."

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 15th Mar., to Saturday, 20th Mar. 1869.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheel Tax	2,388	0	0
House Rate	22,273	12	9
License Tax	481	0	0
Police Rate	10,356	2	2
Lighting do.	10,115	13	6
Water do.	2,289	10	9
Halalcore Cess	10,265	15	5
Market Fees	1,372	1	0
Fees through Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licenses, &c.	3,500	0	0
Miscellaneous Fees	945	6	10
Fines and Penalties	455	8	0
Total Rs...	64,423	8	5

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

THE "New York Times" boldly calls attention to an evil in American social life which has often been made the subject of comment by foreigners. Our contemporary points out that native Americans are fast dying out. The Irish and the Germans keep up the population of the country, but American wives seldom become mothers. They used to have large families, "but they thrived long years ago, before the corset strings were invented, and small waists became fashionable, and long before the pernicious doctrines of Malthus were propounded." The proportion of married women in the State of New York who have a child is one in ten. Not long ago seven-tenths of Massachusetts journals contained that in that model state the same misfortunes, or customs, were found. Infanticide is increasing, and, says the *Times*, "a certain species of it is practised in the first families." Finally, our contemporary asks in a despondent tone, "Who will suggest a remedy, and save the great American nation from utter annihilation?" We must leave this difficult problem to the American economists. It is not for England's affairs.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

A SPECIAL general meeting of the shareholders of the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) was held at the office of the association, Apollo Street, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of approving an agreement of compromise between the liquidator of the association and that of the Commercial Banking Corporation. Mr. John Firth was called to the chair.

Mr. Dewar, attorney for the liquidator of the association, explained that this meeting had been called because the counsel of the Commercial Banking Corporation had suggested that special approval should be got for the terms of the compromise entered into between that corporation and the liquidator of the association, in terms of the authority given to the latter at last meeting of the association.

The Chairman stated that this association was entitled to a dividend from the Commercial Banking Corporation, but that they could not get payment of that in full, because other creditors of the Commercial Bank had accepted 17s. per £1. The dividend this association was likely to receive would amount to £4,376, and their present liability to the Commercial Bank was £6,190. By the compromise they offered to abandon their claim of £4,376 and to pay £2,500 making in all £6,876—or £686 more than their present liability, but they had given that sum as a set-off for exemption from all future claims by the Commercial Bank, which claims might amount to £9,000. They had also to give up their 619 shares of the Commercial Bank. At last meeting, (the Chairman added in reply to a shareholder) they did not fix the sum that should be paid. They had *hoped* it would not exceed £2,000, but they had left it to Mr. Smith to do the best he could. The lowest this liquidator could get it fixed at was £2,000, and while he (the chairman) agreed that this association had to pay rather high for their bargain, they must remember that it was by no means settled that the Commercial Banking Corporation could make a *pucka bundobust* that would settle all litigation. They were only trying to make such a settlement. True enough if others only paid 17s. per £1 this association should perhaps not pay more, but it had been deemed prudent that this association should agree to the compromise for it might turn out that the Commercial Bank could not make a settlement, and so if the matter were not at once closed this association could not proceed with their liquidation.

The agreement of compromise was then read over by the chairman after which the following resolution was moved by Vussonjee Cursonjee seconded by Heerachund Ragoojee and unanimously carried :—"That this meeting sanctions and approves of the agreement of compromise dated the 18th of February 1869, made between William Hopkins Holyland, of No. 13, Gresham street, in the city of London, public accountant, the official liquidator of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, of the one part, and John Smith, late of Bombay, in the East Indies, but now residing at Gilfoot, in Lanarkshire, N. B., one of the contributories of the said corporation, and also the liquidator of the Financial Association of India and China (Limited), of the other part."

This was all the business.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

THURSDAY, 18TH MARCH.

(Before the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE TUCKER and the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE GIBBS.)

THE QUEEN VS. RUSSOOL ABHRAM AND TWO OTHERS.
REVERSAL OF CONVICTIONS AND SENTENCES IN A CASE OF MURDER.

AT a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Kaira, before Mr. W. Sandwith, Acting Session Judge, Russool Abhram, Abheeb Rehman, and Gajee Bapoo, committed for trial by Mr. J. Nugent, Magistrate F. P., were placed at the bar, and charged under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, with murder, by causing the death of one Buksha Rehman, committed within the limits of Aleena, Talooka Neriad, in the Kaira division of the Ahmedabad District, on or about the 12th October 1868. From the evidence of Fatima, woman, it would seem that on the evening of the fourth day before last Dewallee, the three accused called and asked her son Buksha to go with them and learn sorcery, and that the latter took some articles and accompanied them. Fatima never saw her son alive again; and on the third day after the above, found his body lying, far advanced in corruption, in a field, just within the boundary of Mysa, a village belonging to His Highness the Gaekwar. She described the body as exhibiting four wounds as of an axe, one on the back of the neck, one on the small of the back, one on the arm, and one on the thigh. These injuries and the putrid state of the corpse were also deposed to by other witnesses. Fatima further deposed that when the three men came for her son, they had an axe, a heavy stick, and a rope and that on the occasion in question one Bheeka was sitting smoking in her house. Another witness corroborated Fatima as to her son going away with the three accused, and also stated that he saw an axe in Russool's hands, but did not notice what the other two men had. The actual spot where the murder was committed was pointed out by one Baber Chand, who with Mahomedjee Kalla were the only persons who witnessed the crime. Which of these two got to the place first appeared uncertain, but from the time mentioned by them, it was probable that they came upon the murderers at a very short interval after one another. Mahomedjee's account was that when returning through the fields from Mysa to Alcena, at lamp-light time, as he entered a rice field, within the limits of the last named village, he heard feeble cries for help, and then saw Buksha lying on the ground, and the first and second accused striking him with an axe and stick respectively, while the third was pulling at a rope by which Buksha's feet were tied together. Mahomedjee's story was that on his remonstrating with the accused, two of them rushed at him and threatened him, upon which he turned and fled. As regards the motives for the crime, it appeared that there had been a violent quarrel shortly before between deceased and Russool on account of an apparent intrigue between the latter and Rudhoo, the step-daughter of Fatima; and that also much the same conduct on the part of the deceased with the sister-in-law of the third accused had led towards a difference between the latter and Buksha, which feeling was also participated in by the second accused, the uncle of the third. Notwithstanding these mutual suspicions, however, Fatima deposed that her son used to meet Russool; and was on good terms with Abheeb; from whom he wanted to acquire the art of magic; and it was by no means improbable that the three accused might have disguised their hatred while watching for an opportunity of taking vengeance on Buksha. The three accused have all along denied the guilt. Taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, the Session Judge considered that there was sufficient evidence to bring home the guilt of murder to the accused persons, although the case was not so complete in all its details though the case was not so complete in all its details as to justify him in passing more than a secondary sentence. The Court, differing from two of the assessors, found the accused persons guilty of the offence, and sentenced them to be transported for life.

The High Court, on a review of the case, reversed the convictions and sentences, as they entertained doubts as to the credibility of the witnesses for the prosecution, and ordered the accused to be discharged.

CRICKET.

THE following was the score in the Cricket Match played on Monday between the Union Cricket Club and an eleven of the officers of H. M.'s S. *Forte* and *Daphne* :—

H. M.'S S. S. "FORTE" AND "DAPHNE."

		1st Innings.			2nd Innings.
Mr. Thompson	b	Wainwright	0	b Burns	0
" Stevens ...	b	Burns ...	0	b Wainwright ...	7
" Long ...		Do. ...	31	Do ...	6
Lieut. Loch ...	b	Wainwright	1	Run out	8
" Young...		Do. ...	1	c Baird ...	0
Mr. Smith ...	c	Do. ...	0	b Burns ...	7
Lieut. Reid ...		Not out ...	0	b Wainwright ...	1
" White ...	b	Wainwright	1	c. Burns ...	10
" Andrews.		Do. ...	8	b Wainwright ...	7
" Carie ...	b	Burns ...	1	Not out ...	1
Mr. Stewart ...	b	Wainwright	5	Run out ...	2
	Byes.		6	... ...	1
		Total...	54	Total...	50
				Grand Total.....	104

BOMBAY UNION C. C.

	1st Innings.		
Burns, G. ...	...	Run out	... 0
DeSouza, F. ...	...	b Long	... 18
Wainwright, B. ...	...	b Reid	... 13
Baird, J. ...	...	Do.	... 6
Mahan, F. ...	...	c Smith	... 2
Munday, D. M. ...	...	Do.	... 3
Haywood, W. ...	...	b Reid	... 20
Penson ...	...	c Andrews	... 1
Saunders, W. ...	...	Do.	... 33
Ryan, G. ...	...	Not out	... 0
Hutchins, J. W. ...	...	c Loch	... 0
		Byes... ...	... 1
		Total...	97

According to agreement suggested by the Naval eleven the Union Club did not go in for the seven runs required to make equal in the first match. They started, instead, the return match, which it was intended to finish next day; but on Tuesday the opposite side did not put in an appearance. The following was the score by the Union :—

Burns, G. ...	...	Run out	... 22
DeSouza, F. ...	...	c Carie	... 6
Wainwright, B. ...	...	c White	... 1
Baird, J. ...	...	c Long	... 33
Saunders, W. ...	...	b Reid	... 0
Ryan, G. ...	...	b Long	... 1
Munday, D. M. ...	...	c Stevens	... 33
Haywood, W. ...	...	Not out	... 43
Penson ...	...	c Reid	... 1
Mahan, F. ...	...	Do.	... 1
Hutchins, J. W. ...	...	Not out	... 13
		Byes... ...	... 4
		Total...	160

REPORT BY COLONEL J. G. FIFE, CHIEF ENGINEER FOR IRRIGATION.

AGREEABLY to Government resolutions Nos. 108 I., dated 23rd November 1867, and 102 I. and 107 I. of 3rd and 11th August 1868, reports have been submitted by four of the Executive Engineers in the Dekkan, Captain Penny, Mr. Griffith, Mr. Campbell, and Lieutenant Buckle. They illustrate the largeness of the monsoon supply of water in the rivers; the extreme smallness of the rubbee supply; the cultivation of the same grains at different seasons, whenever there is sufficient rain; the smallness of the rainfall, except close to the Ghauts; and the absence of rice cultivation.

2. With respect to the last point, the question is raised as to how far the people will change their ordinary staple crops for rice when works of irrigation are constructed; and as this question has an important bearing on the subject of the papers received from the Government of India, it is desirable to consider it.

3. In the Dekkan, where the rainfall is small and precarious, straw is of great value to the cultivators. It is required in large quantities for their cattle, and it fetches a high price in the market. Jowaree straw being infinitely more valuable for forage than rice straw, it is clear, I think, that the latter crop would never entirely supersede the former, even were the water rates the same, whereas under fair and equitable arrangements, they ought to be in the proportion of about four to one, the higher charge being placed upon the rice. Supposing the water to be sold by volume, the effect would be the same.

4. In questions of this nature, facts, however small they may appear to be, are useful, and I am in possession of two which support the view I have expressed. In Khandeish, during the monsoon of 1852, when there was scarcity of rain, and the small plots of irrigated land on the old village works were cultivated to their utmost capability, I noticed that sugarcane, bajeree, and rice were grown side by side. The first had been in the ground for some time, being the usual crop grown, but the remainder of the land which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been kept for the succeeding year's sugar crop, was sown with rice and bajeree, when the rain failed. Had rice been really so much more valuable than bajeree, it would have been grown to the exclusion of the latter on the whole of the unoccupied ground, as there was no want of water in the watercourse at that season. Again, bajeree and jowarree straw are both brought into Poona for forage, whereas rice straw, though procurable within 15 miles, is never brought in, except in small quantities, for the purpose of packing articles, and not for forage.

5. The following statement shows the cultivator's profit per acre, on different irrigated crops, as ascertained by Major Elphinstone, when Superintendent of Survey Settlement in Khandeish :—

Name of Crop.	Profit per Acre. Rs.
Sugarcane	115
Rice (best)	30
Do. (ordinary)...	25
Haldee	45
Guavas and Limes	55
Onions, large	25
Garlic	23
Egg plant	37
Sweet Potato	17
Early do.	23
Onions, small	12
Red Pepper	17
Earthnut	21
Indiancorn	23
Carrots	16
Peas	11
Gram	11
Wheat...	24
Mussoor	11
Methee	11
Bajeree and other jeraya crops	25

The above figures show the average profits, and it appears that the difference between the best kind of rice and bajeree and other rain crops is only Rs. 5, the former being Rs. 30, and the latter Rs. 25. During years of deficient rainfall the bajeree, &c., would have a higher relative value. It is also to be observed that Khandeish is thinly populated, and forage for cattle is more plentiful than is commonly the case in other parts of the Dekkan. The profits for jowarree and bajeree there are, therefore, less than they would be in other places.

6. There seem to be other reasons for concluding that rice will not be grown to the exclusion of other crops. All along the Ghauts, and in the Konkun, between them and the sea, rice is already produced in large quantities under the rainfall alone, which is extremely heavy, being generally not less than 100 inches, and confined to the monsoon of four months. Now rice is not the staple food of the people in the Dekkan, and, it is evident, therefore, that if it were produced in large quantities on the irrigation works, to the exclusion of the ordinary crops which now occupy the ground, such an alteration in prices of the different grains must take place as to make rice unprofitable, or less profitable than bajeree and jowarree. The state of the market would evidently prevent rice being grown to the exclusion of other crops, which furnish the grains most in use for food by the people, and forage for their cattle. No doubt the present prices have something to do with the very limited use of rice by the Dekkan people; but, after all, rice is but poor food when unaccompanied with fish, which the Dekkan people do not get. Konkun people, who principally use the rice, do obtain fish from being close to the sea. It may be doubted, therefore, whether even a large increase in the quantity of rice would materially diminish the demand for the grains which for ages have formed the staple food of the people in the Dekkan.

7. It would also seem to be worthy of consideration whether it is desirable to increase the rice cultivation, except to a very limited extent. It is clearly a disadvantage to have a population principally dependent for its food upon one kind of grain only, and especially rice, which is but poor food, and it is a question whether Government should not discourage the very extensive cultivation of rice by an enhancement of the water rate for it. Certainly under encouragement to its culture should not be given by allowing the people to have the water at a cheaper rate than for other crops.

8. I will now proceed to the main question discussed in the papers from the Government of India, as to whether canals should be principally designed for the monsoon or the rubbee crop. The circumstances under which we have to construct such works in the Dekkan seem to leave no doubt as to the correct solution as far as the Dekkan is concerned.

9. Taking the whole of the Dekkan country which falls within this Presidency, and beyond which our irrigation operations do not extend, it cannot be said that there is great preponderance of crop in any particular season. There is no cold weather such as would retard the growth of tropical grains, and we find that the people are ready to grow the staple crops whenever they have rain for them. This fact is clearly shown in the progress from west to east at the end of the monsoon. Near the Ghauts the crops are matured and being reaped, but as we proceed eastward, where the latter rain is most to be relied upon, we find the very same crops in different stages of progress, sometimes nearly matured, and sometimes only just sown.

10. These facts, and the smallness of the rainfall, which varies from about 14 to 28 inches, remove all difficulty as to the season when the people require the water. They will evidently take it whenever it is available. This being admitted, the next question which occurs is, when is the water available? or proceeding at once to the nature of the works, when can a supply of water be most easily furnished? Unquestionably during the monsoon; and accordingly our works are mainly designed with that end in view.

11. There is a most important point to consider, however, in the designing of the works. It is one which is well understood in Northern India, though there is no direct allusion to it in the papers received from the Government of India. Provided the people can use the water with advantage at all seasons, it is clearly more profitable to construct a canal which will carry a *constant* supply, than one which will only carry a supply for four months in the year. This may not be of so much importance where circumstances admit of the construction of simple, inexpensive works; but in the Dekkan generally, where the cost of the works must be heavy, it is essential to financial success that the canal, with all its attendant weirs and aqueducts should not lie idle, or comparatively idle, for 8 months in the year, and the nearer a work approaches to what is commonly considered the standard of excellence in Northern India, that is, carrying a *constant* supply, the more beneficial it will be.

12. It may, of course, be advanced that to secure a country from the effects of a season of drought, it would be better to have a large work which will simply provide water for the one crop which forms the staple food of the people, put practically there is a difficulty about this, which in any but a very flat or Deltaic country where works are comparatively inexpensive, makes such an arragement impossible, because the great cost of the works, and the small average returns, must make the undertaking so unremunerative as to preclude it being carried out.

13. To induce the people generally to use the water extensively for the common crops, it must be given to them at a low rate, and where the works are expensive, there cannot be a remunerative return, unless the supply of water is maintained throughout the year for the culture of the more valuable crops like a sugarcane and fruits, which cannot be raised with profit without irrigation, and for which we know the people can pay very high rates.

14. It would not, moreover, as I can judge, suffice to construct a canal to carry the requisite supply of water for the staple crop, and trust to the people making full use of it during a season of drought. The construction of the minor distributing or field channels is not the work of a day, and the plots of land demand great labour to level them, bank them up, and otherwise prepare them for the water. If we trust to such operations being done at the last moment, when the failure of the rain becomes evident, the extent of irrigation will be so small as to be practically almost useless in preventing a famine. To secure the full working effect of a canal, the people must have been accustomed to use the water regularly, and they must have their fields also in a constant state of readiness.

15. The best condition of matters we can hope for is, to have irrigation steadily practised for all kinds of crops, and then when the dreaded time approaches, and the failure of the rain becomes evident, nearly all the land, including such as has been set aside for fallows which falls under the canal, will be sown with the crops which elsewhere are failing for want of rain. The greatest economy in the use of the water will on such occasions be necessarily practised by the cultivators, and we may expect the utmost working effect from the canal in providing the crops which are most required.

16. There is an indirect effect also of canals which produce the more valuable crops, and are always kept in the highest condition of efficiency. They must enormously increase the wealth of the people, who cease to be a million of poor cultivators dependent entirely for food on their staple crop, and liable to be reduced to the utmost destitution from anything which may seriously affect that crop. Do what we may with works of irrigation for staple crops, we can but very partially avert the effect of drought, for on such occasions the four months canal which we suppose to be annually worked up to its fullest capabilities, cannot make up for the want of rain where the crops have been raised by canal and rain combined. The staple crop which it has been customary to raise on the canal cannot then be equal to that raised during a year of more favourable rainfall, and in other spots, the same crop, where not under command of the canal (and the area must ever be vast), of course fails altogether.

17. But when the people have learned to grow various crops by means of perennial canals, and have become wealthy, their power of passing through a calamitous period is greatly increased. The lands which would, under ordinary circumstances, lie fallow for a succeeding year's sugar or other crop requiring great fertility of soil, are at once used for raising the staple food crop which is failing elsewhere, while the wealth of the people generally, and the variety of occupation they have from having embarked in different branches of trade at the same time render them less dependent for employment on that crop, and enable them to tide over the difficult time. There is always food of some kind somewhere, and what the people want is the means of buying it. Wealth and occupation not wholly connected with the crop which furnishes the staple food, furnish such means.

18. In looking at the question of which kind of irrigation is most valuable, the remarks I have recorded apply of course more particularly to the parts of the country to which I have been accustomed. Indeed, I could not venture to offer an opinion on the requirements of the Soane valley, which I have never seen. I can only explain the point of view from which I regard the question as applied to this side of India. The general conclusion to which I think my observations tend, however, is that irrigation work should be designed to carry as large a volume of water during the monsoon as the people are likely to utilize under a fair water rate, but that the nearer such works approach to what is considered the standard of excellence in Nothern India and in Italy, the more valuable they will prove to the country.

(Signed) J. G. FIFE, Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,
Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

Poona, 12th October, 1868.

A HARDY MIMIC.

THE following anecdote is related as having occurred within the last few days. King Louis of Bavaria, not only holds the dramatic art in high esteem, but has a great liking for the society of performers. On the day Madame Cramer completed her fiftieth year on the stage, the king gave her a benefit, and after the performance, the other actors and actresses entertained her. The king hearing of this, took it into his head to surprise them by his unexpected presence. Madame Cramer, whose back was turned towards the door, could not of course see the king enter the room. The king stepped quietly up to her, and put his hands over her eyes, and said : "Guess who it is!" "Ah!" said Madame Cramer, "you again, Monsieur L——?, you certainly do imitate the king most delightfully." "Oh, does he?" said the somewhat astonished king. "I should rather like to see the performance. Go on, Monsieur L——, and let me judge for myself of the truthfulness of the imitation." "I trust your majesty will excuse me," replied the abashed actor. But the king persisted in his demand, and after several refusals he added, "I desire it, and the king commands it." The actor bowed and took his seat at a little table, and called out in a voice which was an exact imitation of the king's :—"Dieter, my private councillor, Riedl, to come to me." "Very good indeed!" exclaimed the king. "What does your majesty want?" asked the actor, speaking through his nose. "Capital!" exclaimed the king, laughing; "you imitate my councillor even better than you did me; you are an excellent comedian, as Madame Cramer said." "Riedl," continued the actor, "be sure you send to-morrow two hundred florins to Monsieur L——; he is a deserving fellow,—a better mimic I never heard." "Scamp!" exclaimed the king, laughing, "enough of that performance; you shall have the two hundred florins, but I shall take care not to ask you for a repetition of it"—*Once a Week.*

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH."

THE HAIR AND MANY FRIENDS.

VICTORY! Victory! Glorious news, my *Punch*. Only look at this :—

The great ladies of Paris have determined to abolish chignons. False hair is to be repudiated, and women are to appear as if they dressed their own hair. In the daytime the hair is to be simply plaited and confined in a net. In the evening it will only be needful to put on the head a crown, or a wreath of roses or ivy, or some other creeping plant."

A bas les chignons! be our battle-cry in England, as that Common Sense has won the fight in France. What great ladies do the less are sure to imitate. No more wigs for women! No more borrowed plumes to bedizen silly jackdaws! No more piling up of Pelion on Ossa, or, as wags would say, on 'Oss hair! Ladies, for the future, or at any rate for the present, are to dress their heads *au naturel*, and only wear a crown, or else a wreath of roses, or some trifle of that sort. As they are to have the option, I would advise their wearing roses rather than a crown, for "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," and only queens of fashion can be the fitting wearers of one. As for ladies wearing creepers in their hair, I see no harm in this, so long as they are only of a vegetable species. From creepers, such as gregarines and other little insects, ladies' heads will now be free, and this is more than could be said of them while chignons were in vogue. So long as these excrescences are worn, if I were a young man I should think twice before I asked a girl to give me a lock of her hair, lest I might discover it was her's by purchase only, when a microscope might show me certain little specimens of animated nature imported possibly from Russia, and these would not increase my admiration or my love.—SIMPLE CYMON.

BALLET OF THE PERIOD.

SCENE—*A Theatre.* TIME—*Rehearsal.*

Manager. Here, where's the fairy for the car? Who is it?

Prompter. Miss MONTMORENCY, Sir, is the fairy. (*To Callboy.*) Call Miss MONTMORENCY. (*Pause. Boy returns, and whispers Prompter.*)

Manager. Not on hand, eh, where's Miss ——

Prompter. She left about half an hour ago. She said she had waited long enough, and her brougham was there to fetch her.

Manager (growls fearfully, then inquires). Well then DELAMERE—where's DELA ——

Prompter (apologetically). Miss DELAMERE told me, Sir, to tell you—when—that her *Mother* was very ill, and she was obliged to go away in a hurry.

Manager. And in a brougham, too. (*Growls, but remembers the value of Stalls and Private Boxes.*) Well, go on : this sort of thing won't *do*.

No it won't, and here's poor honest hard-working and pretty MISS SMITH *at fifteen or twenty shilling a week, with shoes and tights to find, has had to stop here all the morning, dinnerless, and she can't leave on any account, or if she did, she'd be fined. But you can't fine Stalls and Private-Boxes, you know. An old story, perhaps, but one that doesn't come in badly now ye Gentlemen of England who sit in your stalls at* EASE, *and look at* SHES.

"READING WITHOUT TEARS."

Teacher. "And what comes after S, Jack?"
Pupil. "T!"
Teacher. "And what comes after T?"
Pupil. "For all that we have received," &c., &c.

PAT ROONEY TO MR. DISRYALI.

AIR—"*Paddy's Wedding.*"

We're all intint
On Parliamint
Expecting justice daily oh!
From William G.,
The Primiair he,
Instid of Disryali oh!
We soon shall be
From taxes free,
Which kape their Parsons gaily oh!
Och whin that day
Comes round—this way
I'll florish me shillelagh oh!
Och doo! blatherum boo!
For Jostice blind and scaly oh!
May Gladstone be
The Primiair we
Did not find Disryali oh!

(*Here comes in an obligarter on the poipes.*)

No Fenians more
Will pass the door
Of London's dark Old Bailey oh!
For England's Queen
Rules Erin Green
In spite of Disryali oh!
If she'll but smoile
Upon our Oisle
There'll be no Tarelton Traitors, raly, oh!
Let's see her face,
And all is pace,
And come too Disryali oh!
Och doo! blatherum boo!
For Jostice blind and scaly oh!
She loves her Queen
Does Erin green,
And don't mind Disryali oh!
(*Obligarter agen on the poipes.*)

AN UNLUCKY BLOW.

THE *Scotsman* says that during the very high wind, the other day, a lady who had been drawing five hundred pounds out of the National Bank was surprised to see several notes fly off, some of them over the housetops. Many of the notes still remain so high that the tallest tenor can't reach the fivers. Probably the lady will get them back when the pitch is lowered.

"CHEER, BOYS, CHEER!"

ONE of the first things the House of Commons did, was to appoint a Committee to control the arrangements of the kitchen and refreshment-rooms, and, very wisely too, to place an Alderman upon it. As another prominent member is French, and Vivian has a convivial sound about it, the prospects of the Parliamentary *cuisine* may altogether be considered good cheerful.

FALSEHOOD AND ITS REVERSE.

IT is satisfactory to know by telegram that—

"The Sultan of Zanzibar has imprisoned the man Moss, who gave false intelligence regarding Dr. Livingstone."

Mr. Moss, or whatever his name is, will now, perhaps, learn to tell the truth, by lying in prison.

IRISH ASSURANCE.

Scene—The Board of Directors.—The O'Mullygan (who has been assuring his life).—"Hah! Another Word, Gintlemen! Oi hear a good deal about Mercantile Frauds and Financial Irrigularities, an I've only this to say: if moy Ixicutors have any Bother in getting this paid, faith ol'll Ixicrpats int-hirely the thin Sitting Board!—Actuary, Sicretary, and ivery Man Jack iv ye! Make your Mimorandum o' that, an' Good Day t'ye!"

PERVERTS TO MAHOMEDANISM.—In the heart of Black Town there was enacted last Monday evening, an extraordinary scene by certain of the Mahomedan population of Madras. From the Mosque on the Second Line Beach, there proceeded by torchlight a numerous cavalcade of the disciples of the Arabian prophet, accompanied by music which was not of the most melodious description. Dancing girls in fantastic attitudes formed a portion of the motley spectacle. At the van of the procession, there were about a dozen respectable looking conveyances, and in the foremost of these sat, in Moslem garb, the five European perverts to Mahomedanism of whom the public have already heard. The whole tamasha of Monday evening was apparently got up to celebrate this unwonted accession to Mahomedanism from the Christian fold.—*Madras Standard.*

CURIOUS LAW SUIT IN FRANCE.

PARIS, FEB. 20.

JUDGMENT was yesterday delivered by President Benoit Champy in a very curious suit for nullity of marriage, and (subsidiarily) the setting aside of a marriage settlement on the ground of fraud, the hearing of which occupied his Court, for several days in January and the present month. In the autumn of 1862 Mr. Otto Stern, a Russian subject, having a counting-house in the City of London, took up his temporary abode at one of the most expensive hotels in Dieppe. There at the table d' hote he made the acquaintance of French a lady and her daughter, who were inscribed in the visitors' book as Madame and Mdlle. Avrial. The *demoiselle* was very young, very beautiful, and very accomplished, and more than all passed, not without reason, for being very rich. She had in hand money the considerable portion of £8,000, besides expectations from consumptive brothers. M. Stern paid her attentions, very soon made her an offer, and probably to his own very great surprise, was at once accepted. He had represented himself as an opulent London merchant, and it is one of the allegations in the case, though not as I collect established by evidence, that he gave himself out as a member of a well-known and highly respectable family of Paris bankers bearing his name. The consent of the mother was as easily won as the affections of the daughter, only she said that while greatly prepossessed in favour of her future son-in-law, and quite believing all he said, it was her duty, as a widow with great responsibility, to make inquiries about him. To this prudent and reasonable proposition M. Stern emphatically assented, and he returned to London, accompanied by one of Mme. Avrial's sons, who was commissioned to satisfy himself that M. Stern was all that he had stated himself to be. Young Avrial—a very young man, in every sense of the word, and who probably regarded his mission as formal—merely was shown a little "life in London," to his own great delectation, and presented his mother and sister with an entirely favourable report. Thereupon M. Stern came to Paris for the celebration of the marriage. He took up his quarters at the Grand Hotel, started a carriage and pair, in which he conducted his betrothed to the Bois de Boulogne, and for several days all went smoothly as "a marriage bell." A terrible revelation, however, made to the young lady by an anonymous letter, was very near breaking off the engagement. She was told that her intended had already a wife in

and others the great need for some free organ of public opinion in Scotland. The idea of establishing a weekly newspaper of independent principles first occurred to the late Messrs. Charles Maclaren and John Robertson. They consulted Mr. Ritchie on the matter and that gentleman entered warmly into their proposals. He suggested that the title of the new journal should be *The Scotsman*, drew up the prospectus, and, in the words of one of his partners, "by his exertions and personal influence contributed more than any other individual to establish the paper." Mr. Maclaren undertook the editorship, in which he was soon afterwards joined by the late Mr. John Ramsay M'Culloch. The following extract from a memoir of Mr. Maclaren which appeared in the *Scotsman* at his death illustrates the spirit of the time when the first independent newspaper in Scotland was founded :—"Very few persons can now form any adequate idea of the magnitude of the work which in 1817 Charles Maclaren set himself to do, and how much of it he did—for very few persons are now alive who remember what Scotland and Edinburgh were politically and socially, half-a-century ago. Corruption and arrogance were the characteristics of the party in power—in power in a sense of which in these days we know nothing; a cowering fear covered all the rest. The people of Scotland were absolutely without voice either in vote or speech. Parliamentary elections, municipal government, the management of public bodies—everything was in the hands of a few hundreds of persons. In Edinburgh, for instance—and the capital was even too favourable an instance—the member of Parliament was elected and the government of the city carried on by thirty-two persons, and almost all these thirty-two took their directions from the Government of the day, or its pro-consul. Public meetings were almost unknown, and a free press may be said to have never had an existence."

The first number of the *Scotsman* was published on 25th January, 1817. It consisted of eight pages of less than half the size of the present page, and the price was 10d.—6d. for the paper and 4d. of stamp-duty. From the latest news columns of the first number, some idea of the time occupied in the transmission of news in those days may be gleaned. The latest from London was January 22; from Paris, January 15; and from New York, December 15. The projectors for a long time declined any advertisements of a miscellaneous kind opening their columns only to announcements of new books and other literary advertisements. The hold which the new journal had obtained on popular favour induced the proprietors to begin, in 1823, to publish it twice a-week, at the price of 7d. In 1831, the broadsheet form was adopted, and in 1837, when the stamp-duty was reduced to 1d., the price of the paper was lowered to 4d. The size of the sheet was enlarged from time to time, until it reached the fullest dimensions that could be conveniently used for a four-page newspaper. When the stamp-duty was abolished, daily newspapers were established in all the great cities of the empire, and the proprietors of the *Scotsman* began a daily issue on the first day of the new order of things in the year 1855, continuing at the same time the bi-weekly publication. The *Daily Scotsman* was at the outset a tiny sheet, containing no more matter than would fill eight or nine columns of the present size. The public took kindly to it, however, and the first of a succession of enlargements was made in a month or two after starting. To the daily and bi-weekly editions, a weekly publication, composed of selections from the others, was added in 1860. A few years ago the bi-weekly paper was merged into the daily edition, which most of the subscribers had come to prefer. In its various forms the *Scotsman* has enjoyed a most gratifying run of prosperity.

About eight years ago, the offices of the *Scotsman* were removed from the High Street, where they had long been situated, to a range of new and specially constructed buildings having a frontage towards Cockburn Street. No expense has been spared to make the establishment complete in all its appointments. The front block contains five floors. On the street floor is the publishing office, where orders for papers are taken in, and the answers to numbered advertisements received and distributed. This department is under the charge of a staff of female clerks. The floor above is occupied by the counting-room and manager's room. The paper contains from five hundred to fifteen hundred advertisements daily; and in receiving and entering these, and performing the other work of the department, about a dozen clerks are engaged. Over the counting-room are the editorial appartments, a fine suite of eight rooms, opening off a large corridor, and all are fitted with speaking-tubes and bells, which enable the occupiers to communicate with any department of the establishment. There is also in each room a copy-shoot or elevator of ingenious construction, which dispenses with the tormenting visits of the printer's imp. The "copy" is dropped into a small case, which by pulling a cord is made to ascend to the composing-room. In the editorial and reporting departments, about a dozen persons (exclusive of the London and provincial reporting staff) are employed. One of the rooms is set apart as a telegraph office, the establishment being in direct communication with London by means of a special wire. Ascending to another floor, the composing-room is entered. This is a well-lighted and well-ventilated apartment, 150 feet in length by 30 feet in breadth. Three rooms for the readers are screened off at one end, and at the other there are a lavatory, cloak-room, and smoking-room for the use of the workmen. About ninety persons are employed in the typographical department. Adjoining the composing-room is the stereotype foundry, in which casts of the types are taken for printing. A library, containing several thousand volumes, is attached to the composing room, and all persons employed on the premises have free access thereto. The fifth storey of the front part of the building is occupied by a house for the office-keeper. Behind the street and counting-room floors of the front block are the machine-rooms, two spacious apartments, measuring together 80 ft. in length by 40 ft. in breadth, and 25 ft. in height. In the principal room are two of Hoe's rotary printing-machines, capable of throwing off about 20,000 sheets an-hour; while the other room is occupied by seven of Livesey's folding-machines, each capable of disposing of 2,000 sheets an-hour. As a provision against accidents, the engines and boilers are duplicate, each being of 15 horse-power. There is also a small printing-machine, by Brown, of Kirkcaldy, which is used for printing the bill of contents. Adjoining the machine-room is the paper wetting room. Before being printed, the paper is slightly moistened with water. The wetting used to be done by hand, and was a tedious and unpleasant job, especially in the winter season; but about eight years ago, Mr. Scott, chief of the *Scotsman's* machine department, invented a a damping-machine, which effects a great saving of labour, and is now employed in many of the principal newspaper offices throughout Great Britain. Over the folding machine-room is the despatching-room, a large hall, the fittings of which are a compound between a post office and a railway ticket office. Here the supplies to the country agents are made up and sent out, and the demands of local news-vendors are attended to. Several rooms, in addition to those mentioned, are associated with the machine department, and used for various purposes; and on the east side of Anchor Close is an extensive paper and ink store.

This brief description of the *Scotsman* establishment may suffice to convey an idea of the extent and organisation of the place; but in order that the reader may comprehend how a daily newspaper is produced, it will be necessary to describe the operations carried on in the various departments. Within an hour or two of the time that the last batch of papers leaves the despatching-room, preparations are in progress in other departments for the production of next day's issue. The copanting-room is opened at nine o'clock, and from that time till it closes at nine at night there is a constant influx of persons leaving advertisements or making inquiries respecting advertisements and other matters. Representatives of the editorial and reporting corps drop in about ten, while the day brigade of the composing staff are at their posts before that time. A good deal of duty is done in the course of the day; but it is at eight o'clock when a fresh set of officials go into harness, that the hardest work for next day's paper begins; though an hour before that time the telegraph clerk has been at his post, and has already "taken off" a quantity of "special" news. With the evening delivery of letters come scores of epistles from correspondents, and all the late railway trains bring fresh bundles of news. The force of country correspondents numbers fully two hundred, and embraces men engaged in nearly as many different occupations. Many public meetings and gatherings of a social kind are held in the evening, and these have to be looked after by the reporters. Extraordinary efforts are made to overtake important evening meetings held in distant towns; and it is no unusual thing to engage a special train or steamer to bring home the reporters. Telegraphing is also resorted to freely, and it is very rarely that events of interest occurring in any part of Scotland are not to be found recorded in the paper of the day following that on which they occurred. In all the great towns of England, correspondents are engaged; and in London there are a staff of reporters and a sub-editor. Even in New York the paper is represented, and special telegrams from that city have appeared on several occasions. The arrangements with the telegraph companies for the supply of foreign news are most complete. With this vast organisation for collecting news at command, the *Scotsman* daily presents not only a complete record of current events in Scotland, but each copy may be said to be an epitome of the world's history for a day.

The work of preparing the chief part of the copy begins, as stated, about eight o'clock in the evening; and from the shoots communicating with the composing-room, a constant stream of copy flows to the desk of the foreman printer, who divides it into portions of about twenty lines each. One of these portions constitutes "a copy," or the supply given to one compositor at a time. The compositors usually "set up" about two "takes," or copies, in an hour. As the "matter" is set, proofs are printed, which the readers go over carefully in comparison with the copy, and mark mistakes on the margins. After the types have been altered according to the first proof, a second impression, or "revise," is taken, and again gone over. Towards midnight, the "up-making" begins. The types are arranged into columns, and the columns into pages, and as each page is ready it is removed to the stereotyping foundry, where a metal cast of it is taken. As it is desirable that the pages should be kept open as long as possible, little time is allowed for stereotyping. By a set of peculiar contrivances, the work is accomplished at the rate of one page in twenty minutes. The stereotypers begin by laying the page of type on a metal slab, and spreading a sheet of pulpy paper about one-tenth of an inch thick upon the face of it. The types and paper are then placed under a press on an iron table, heated by a flue, and subjected to pressure for a few minutes. In that way a matrix or mould of the face of the types is obtained. The mould is laid on a slab of iron curved to represent an arc of the circumference of the main cylinders of the printing-machines. A convex piece of metal folds down over the concave plate leaving a quarter of an inch of space between. Into that space molten type metal is poured, and in a few seconds the mould is opened and the plate withdrawn. The latter is of course equal in thickness to the space between the two parts of the mould, and bears on its convex side an exact copy of the face of the types. Each plate as it is cast is planed round the edges, and as the larger blank spaces pared down to prevent "blurs."

In the case of an eight-page paper like the *Scotsman*, each sheet has to go through the press twice, four pages being printed at a time. Things are so arranged that the pages first sent to press are the first, fourth, fifth, and eighth, which usually contain advertisements and other matter that can be got ready early. Between one and two o'clock the printing of the first side of the sheets is begun; and at half-past four the plates for the second side must be on the machines and all ready to start. Nice calculation is required to have everything finished at the time stated, and during the last hour or so the minutes become more valuable, and are apportioned with great exactness to the work in hand. At five minutes to four o'clock thirty or forty compositors may be engaged with as many pages of a late report, and in twenty minutes after a cast from the types is on its way to the machine-room. A minute or two suffices for fixing the plates. The driving-belt is then turned off, and with a thundering noise the cylinders spin round, and the papers come forth from one machine alone at the rate of 200 a-minute. The folding-machines are now got into action, and a scene of bustle and activity prevails. As the papers are folded they are raised by a steam-elevator to the despatching-room, where those which are to go by post are put into wrappers with the addresses ready printed upon them, while those for the country agents are made up in bundles and labelled. Shortly before five o'clock, news-boys and the messengers of news-agents crowd to the despatching-room, to take part in the ballot which determines the order in which they are to be supplied. At five o'clock, the copies sent by post are despatched in large bags to the Post Office. The chief despatcher and his twelve assistants then apply themselves with such surprising vigour to the making up and forwarding of the country parcels for the six o'clock trains, that the papers are always cleared off within a few minutes of the time they leave the folding machines. The supply of the town agents—several hundreds in number—is generally completed about six o'clock, and fully 500 parcels for country agents have been counted, checked, made up, and despatched by half-past six, when the publication is generally completed. The whole work, therefore, of printing, folding, and despatching the ordinary daily impression of the *Scotsman*, about 30,000 copies, is completed in about two hours; and so carefully do the arrangements fit into each other, that no parcel ever fails to get off by the proper train. As an instance of the minute arrangements necessary to guard against the possibility of error, it may be mentioned that the labels on which the addresses of the country news-agents are printed are divided into groups differently coloured, each colour representing the branch line of railway by which the parcel is to be carried—a distinction necessary to prevent the occasional despatch of a parcel by a wrong train, and facilitating the work of the porters, who do not require even to read the address to ascertain how the parcel is to be sent.

To the above brief outline of the organisation and working of the *Scotsman* establishment may be added a few statistics. Including all departments, nearly two hundred persons are employed on the premises; and if to these be added paid contributors, and others, the number of persons either wholly or partially receiving remuneration for their services will be swelled to fully five hundred, who obtain among them £17,000 a-year. Of the daily issue of the paper, 180,000 copies are printed every week, and of the weekly issue 60,000 copies, which give a circulation of 240,000 a-week, or 12,480,000 a-year. The annual production would, if spread out, cover seven square miles of ground; or, if the sheets were placed end to end, they would form a ribbon 10,625 miles long and 4 feet broad. The quantity of paper used considerably exceeds the entire produce of an ordinary paper-mill. The extent to which the paper is taken advantage of by advertisers may be judged from the facts that one day recently there were no fewer than fifteen hundred separate announcements in the paper, and that the average number is eighteen thousand a-month. Another fact also worthy of mention is, that one copy of the paper contains nearly as much print as a three-volume novel, got up in the usual style, and sold at the fashionable price of 31s. 6d. For less money than the price of said novel one may have a paper, with as much reading as the novel, delivered at his house every morning for a whole year.—*The Scotsman.*

ATROCITIES OF LOPEZ.

THE River Plate journals confirm fully the atrocities committed by the ex-Dictator Lopez, not only against his own people and the prisoners taken from the allies, but also against the European subjects who were unfortunate enough to have remained, willingly or unwillingly, in Paraguay. Those atrocities are not, unluckily, a pure invention, but the most cruel reality, stated and confirmed on oath by all the trustworthy prisoners and the Europeans, amongst whom there are English, French, and Spaniards.

The *Nacion Argentina*, of January 13, publishes a most curious statement on this subject, and as this journal is not one of the many declamatory and sensational papers of the Plate, but enjoys much consideration for its prudent and well-founded authority, we give a translation of the statement made to it by the Argentine captain Don Adolfo Saguier, who, having fallen severely wounded into the hands of Lopez, was happily rescued from a miserable death.

Don Adolfo is a brother to the well-known Argentine merchant Don Carlos Saguier, and brother-in-law to the deputy Dr. Guintana, who, in the last session of the Congress, so furiously denounced the treaty of Buenos Ayres, and showed himself so hostile to the alliance of the confederation with Brazil in the war against Lopez. The statement runs as follows :—

"Before shooting his prisoners it was his custom to flog them unmercifully, and this was done in the case of Dr. Carreras, to whom Senor Saguier was shackled for more than five months, and who gives a heart-rending account of the torture which Dr. Carreras underwent on that occasion. Berger was also whipped before being shot, and Don Benigno Lopez, the tyrant's brother, was almost cut in pieces by the lash of his executioner, who was named Aveiros, and who was formerly a government clerk. Matras Goiguru, a captain in a cavalry regiment, ordered and superintended the execution of Benigno Lopez, General Barrios, the Bishop of Paraguay, Dean Bogado, the wife of Colonel Martinez, Donna Merce des Egusquiza, Donna Dolores Realde, and of several others. All these executions took place on Dec. 21, and there were present his two sisters, Donna Ynocencia, wife of General Barrios, and Donna Rafaela, widow of Don Saturnino Bedoya, who, as well as his brother Venancio, had been put to death by that species of torture known as Uruguayan cepo, or stocks. The bodies were removed in carts, and were taken to some place and buried; but the precise spot has not been ascertained. The 'stocks' was the punishment exerted to in the case of most of the prisoners. Several of those who were sentenced to death died from sheer starvation. Don Adolfo Saguier was for a period of five months under a crow, 45lb. in weight, and this punishment he underwent as well as being placed in the stocks, exposed to all kinds of weather. This gentleman can assign no reason for his ill-treatment unless it was that having been engaged by Lopez to prosecute some twenty or thirty prisoners, and finding that there was no evidence against them he discharged them, instead of torturing them, which was the way in which Lopez generally acted towards those who fell under his displeasure. After having been put to the torture of the stocks Captain Saguier was, with several other prisoners, made to journey from San Fernando to Villeta, a distance of some 40 leagues, over almost impassable roads. Instructions had been given to Hilario Marco, late chief of police in Asuncion, and commander of the escort, to bayonet or shoot those who, from fatigue or other causes, were unable to accomplish the journey, no regard being paid either to sex, age, or condition. It is impossible to convey any idea of the extent of the unheard-of cruelties practised by Lopez. They surpass the fiendish tortures invented by the officers of the Inquisition in Torquemada's days. Lopez, who is utterly deficient in everything that is characteristic of a great military commander, not excepting courage even, seemed bent on carrying on the contest so long as he had any troops faithful to him. Those who escaped from the engagements on the 21st and 27th were nearly all wounded and were without means of subsistence, and it is certain that they cannot hold out much longer. He has only three or four small steamers concealed in various rivers in the High Paraguay, and it is very probable that by this time they are in the hands of the allies. Amongst others who performed the office of executioner in the service of Lopez on different occasions were general Resquin, Lieut. Colonel Hilario Marco, Lieut. Colonel German Serrano, and Fathers Maiz and Roman. Father Maiz had been a prisoner for three years, to which he had been sentenced for treason, and after the expiration of his sentence he entered the service of Lopez in the capacity of hangman, which office he performed with marked brutality. Luis Caminos and a man named Beron also acted the part of human butchers perfectly to the satisfaction of Lopez, who was often present at the executions. Foreigners of all nations were subjected to torture. Amongst them were MM. Anglade and Philisbert, who died under the lash; M. de Libertat, chancellor of the French consulate; Captain Fidanza, two brothers named Susini, M. Ribaude, Mr. Stark, MM. Newman, Gustav Hamann, Gallurraga, Elordoi, Uribe, M. Leite Pereira, and other members of the consulate, besides a host of Argentines and Brazilians. Colonel Laguna received four balls in his breast before he was dispatched; and on receiving the fifth he expired. Some Bolivians who were engaged in traffic with the Paraguayans were seized by order of Lopez and all put to death. Gaspar Campos and Telmo Lopez were literally starved to death, the man whose duty it was to serve them their rations on the journey from San Fernando to Villeta keeping their food for his own consumption; and, on average, 10 or 12 prisoners died daily from starvation. It is a matter of wonder that during the commission of these atrocities no attempts were made by other governments to put a stop to them, as amongst the victims were Englishmen, Frenchmen, Italians, Spaniards—in fact, persons of almost every nationality.

"It is supposed that Lopez has broaken himself to Bolivia. But, wherever he is discovered, it is to be hoped that he will not escape the punishment his crimes so richly deserve."

IMPROVED SLIDE MEASURING RODS,
5 feet long, closing to 2 ft. 7 in., of Boxwood graduated the entire length on all four Sides. Rs. 8.
Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT
OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, lobbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, as in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.
No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.
They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.
Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.
Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.
BOMBAY :—
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.
And of all principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT

London.	Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).	Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion).	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
" IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited.
" " —The Belfast Banking Company.
The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.
CURRENT DEPOSITS.
These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.
Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.
All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.	
4 do.	at 1s. 11 15/16d.	,,
3 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
2 do.	at 1s. 11 13/16d.	,,
1 do.	at 1s. 11½d.	,,
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11½d.	,,

INTEREST
On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000; and on Fixed Deposits as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.
Do. 6 do.	5	,,
Do, 12 do.	6	,,

REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.
COMMISSIONS.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, 1 per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivery of Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 28th January 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).
Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.
Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.
Subscribed Capital £928,200
Paid-up Capital £464,100
Reserve Fund ..... £ 38,000
HEAD OFFICE,
80, King William Street, London.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY.
Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.
GLASGOW DEPOSIT AGENCY.
Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Imes, Solicitors.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER—R. O. SAWER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND,
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.
RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,,
All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WYNDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 19th October 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper, price Rs. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
BURMAH shaped, per hundred	1 12	2 0
Do. Do. per thousand	14 0	16 0
THE OFFICE Cheroot, per hundred	1 8	1 12
Do. Do. per thousand	13 0	15 0

These Cheroots are of a quality very superior to those commonly sold; and prepared by the original manufacturer, from the finest leaf only, expressly for
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.
By every weekly Steamer.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Ham, Pale, Prime Plump, per lb	1 0	1 2
Ham, Smoked	1 0	1 2
Bacon, Streaky Flitch	1 1	1 3
Cheese, double Gloster, in cut	1 0	1 2
Cheese, Berkley, Cheddar and North Wilts, each from 6 to 10 lbs	1 0	1 2
Cheese, finest Stilton, each 10 to 16 lbs	1 4	1 8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

METAL MART BOREE BUNDER.—
Now landing, fresh Fire Clay, Fire Brick, and Portland Cement.
Thomas Perry and Sons' Fire Proof Safes and Deed Boxes.
Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Leather Belting, Suction and Delivery Hose.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ¼ inch Plate Iron.
Cast Iron Piping, 2 inches to 12 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Piping.
Lead Piping and Sheet Lead.
Plate and Bar Iron.
Steel and Files.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 24 Gauge, ally expected and orders now being registered.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.
W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.
To close an account the remaining portion of a shipment out of Handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.
Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and quickly executed.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.
This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.
As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—
1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.
2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.
3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.
KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.
Bombay, 8th February 1869.

PURE MILK,
condensed by the
ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK COMPANY;
Has been certified by
BARON VON LIEBIG,
to consist only of
PURE COW'S MILK,
conserved with the best Sugar; and to be especially adapted for the use of
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
It is cheaper than the common Milk of the country, and of delicious flavour, portable, will keep well for months after opening, and in every respect invaluable to all persons who use milk.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Tins containing an equivalent for dilution, to six Bombay Seers, each	1 0	1 2
Do. do. per dozen	11 0	13 0

SOLE AGENTS —
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat and a Dingy (the latter suitable as a cook-boat for the lascars) both lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

FOR SALE, one well seasoned American Wooden Bungalow, with doors and windows; one Drawing Room, one Dining Room, two Bed Rooms, and two Dressing Rooms; also a separate Cookroom with Godown and a separate Stable.
For further particulars apply to Mr. A. LAING, Machinist and Gun-maker, Cursetjee Sooklajee Street, Byculla.

STILL ON HAND, a few copies of "An Examination of the Principles of the System of Municipal Government in force in the City of Bombay; with a brief exposition of some of its Theoretical and Practical Defects; being the purport of a Memorandum submitted to the Bombay Government by a Local Justice of the Peace."—Price 12 annas.
CLEESON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 21st October 1868

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
(Extractum Carnis Liebig),
Manufactured by
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY.
THE only preparation authorised to be called by the above name, by BARON LIEBIG, the inventor whose Certificate is on every bottle
CAUTION!
THE SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Are prepared to contract for the supply of this preparation in any quantities, WHOLESALE or RETAIL, for the use of Hospitals, Government Troop Ships, &c., &c.
This Extract, agreeable to the most fastidious palates and easily assimilated by the weakest stomach, is beyond all question the most valuable dietetic restorative hitherto introduced.
IMPORTED BY EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
In bottles of 1 or 2 oz. each, per oz	1 2	1 4
In jars of ½ or ¼ lb. each, per lb	16 0	17 8
In jars of 1 lb. each	15 0	16 8

The public are recommended to the use of this particular preparation, as there are sold many others of inferior quality and strength, whose effect will but disappoint the purchaser.
OBSERVE!
THE APPOINTED AGENTS ARE
TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
PRESERVED PROVISIONS.
FISH
Anchovy, Caviare, Cod Roe, Crab, Eels, Haddock, Herrings, Lamprays, Lobsters, Mackerel, Oysters, Salmon, Sardines, Soles, Sprats, Trout, Turbot and Whitebait,
FRESH SUPPLIES
on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).
GAME AND POULTRY
Duck and Peas, Fowl, Grouse, Hare, Partridge, Pheasant, Rabbit, and Venison,
FRESH SUPPLIES
on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).
GOOSE LIVER, ENTIRE,
(Foie Gras au Naturel)
Supplies a very fine entrée at present largely used at West-end Tables,
FRESH SUPPLIES
on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).
FRENCH PATES
D'Allonettes, Becasses, Becassines, Cailles, Foie de Canard, Foie Gras, Grives, Lievre, Palombe, Perdreaux, Pigeon, et Volaile,
FRESH SUPPLIES
on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).
POTTED FISH
Anchovy, Bloater, Crab, Lobster, and Salmon,
FRESH SUPPLIES
on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).
POTTED MEATS
Beef, Ham, Strasbourg, and Tongue,
FRESH SUPPLIES
on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).
YORKSHIRE PIES
Game, Pork, and Veal & Ham,
FRESH SUPPLIES
on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).
SAUSAGES
Bologna, Oxford, and Truffled,
FRESH SUPPLIES
on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).
SOUPS
Hare, Hotch Potch, Jullienne, Mock Turtle, Oxtail, Vegetable, &c.,
FRESH SUPPLIES
on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).
MEAT ESSENCES
Beef, Chicken, and Mutton,
FRESH SUPPLIES
on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).
PRESERVED FRESH MEATS
Beef, Lamb, Mutton, and Veal,
FRESH SUPPLIES
on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).
PRESERVED VEGETABLES
Artichoke, Asparagus, Beans, Carrots, Mushrooms, Peas Parsnips, Turnips, &c.
FRESH SUPPLIES
on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).
CHOCOLATE MENIER
Sante, Sante Surfin, and Vanille,
FRESH SUPPLIES
on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).
FRUITS
Crystallized, Brandied and in Syrup,
FRESH SUPPLIES
on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).
TART FRUITS
Apple, Apricot, Cherry, Cranberry, Currant, Damson, Gooseberry, Greengage, Plum, Raspberry, Rhubarb, &c.,
FRESH SUPPLIES
on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).
FRUIT JAMS & JELLIES
Apricot, Currant, Damson, Gooseberry, Greengage, Plum, Raspberry, Strawberry, &c.,
FRESH SUPPLIES
on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).
MARMALADES,
Orange and Quince,
FRESH SUPPLIES
on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).
BOTTLED JELLIES
Calf's Foot, Lemon, Madeira, Noyeau, Orange, and Punch, in Pints and Quarts
FRESH SUPPLIES
on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).
PICKLES
Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chow Chow, Gherkin, Imperial Hot, Mixed, Onion, Oriental, Piccalilli, and Walnut,
FRESH SUPPLIES
on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).
FISH SAUCES
Anchovy, Lobster, Oyster, Shrimp, and Soy
FRESH SUPPLIES
on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).
COOKING & TABLE SAUCES
Beef Steak, Catsup, Harvey's, John Bull, King of Oude, Madras Cayenne, Mogul, Reading, Royal Osborne, Sir Robert Peel, Soho, Soyer's, Sultana, Tomata, &c., &c.,
FRESH SUPPLIES
on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).
HOUSEHOLD STORES
and
PRESERVED PROVISIONS
of every description;
FRESH SUPPLIES
just landed, on sale by,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WANTED.

MESSMAN for TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOW at TANNA.—Applications for the same, for the year 1869-70, to be submitted to the Hoozoor Deputy Collector, Tanna, intimating terms offered, on or before the 10th April 1869.
J. W. ROBERTSON,
Acting Collector.

PRINTER'S READER WANTED.—Must understand English thoroughly, and be competent to read first and final proofs. A practical printer preferred. Sober and regular habits indispensable. Persons possessing these qualifications, of which satisfactory proof will be required, may address X., care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Fort.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, a spacious Godown in Block No. 2, Elphinstone Circle, facing